

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

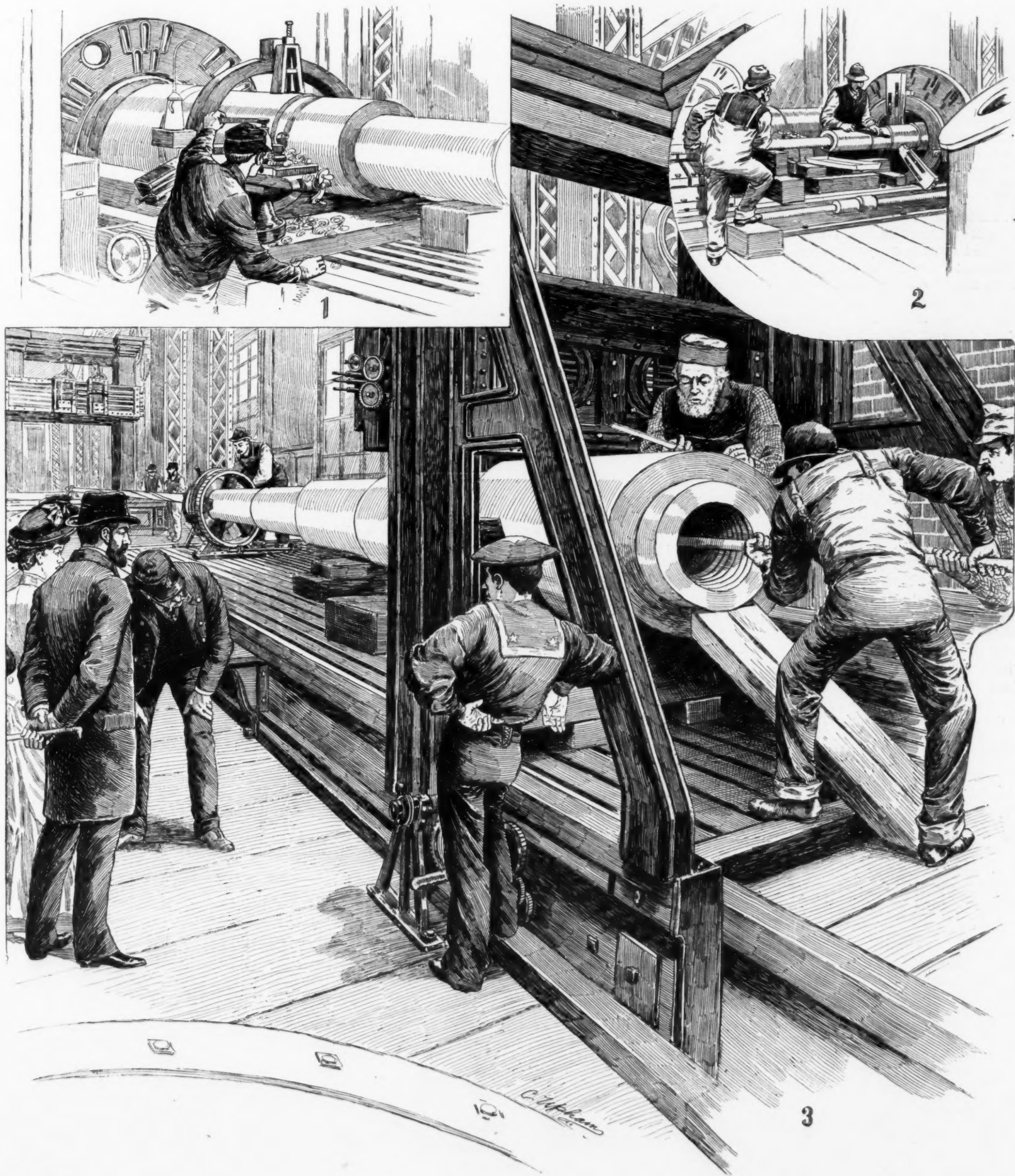


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1. TURNING GUN FOR TRUNNION-BAND. 2. BORING AND SMOOTHING UP A GUN. 3. RIFLING AN EIGHT-INCH GUN.

THE NEW NAVY.—MAKING HEAVY GUNS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—[SEE PAGE 42.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
TRUMAN G. PALMER AND ELIAS E. CHAPIN, Managers.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

A COPY of the "Angelus," in the exact size and identical colors of Millet's great painting, will be given to every new subscriber to FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. The picture is a reproduction by the chromotypography process in the highest style of French art, and so perfect is the resemblance that only the closest inspection enables one to detect the difference between the copy and the original. This offer of a copy of this masterpiece of modern art and the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for one year for the price of the annual subscription to the latter, is undeniably one of the most liberal ever made by any publication; and we have no doubt that it will be promptly embraced by a multitude of persons in all parts of the Union.

A NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

From various quarters in the West we have received complaints concerning the operations of Mr. Charles W. Wilson, who has represented himself as the accredited agent and canvasser of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. We have cautioned the public from week to week against agents who have not credentials either from the home office at New York or from Palmer & Chapin, of Chicago, our Western agents. Mr. Charles W. Wilson is not and has not been connected with this newspaper, and our friends will do us a service if they will promptly notify us by telegraph of his appearance in any locality. It is a cause for regret that he has imposed on the citizens of various localities, and if he can be punished for his misdeeds we shall spare neither time nor money to bring that punishment about.
ARKELL & HARRISON.

THE United States should have a navy. Everybody concedes this, but there is division as to the expediency of building enormous ironclads or simply limiting expenditures at present to the construction of vessels for coast defense and cruising purposes. An editorial contribution to FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, from the standpoint of those who believe in a solid naval armament, will be printed in next week's issue of this paper, from the pen of Mr. Henry W. Raymond, who is connected with the Navy Department at Washington, and whose argument is concise, logical, and supported by facts from department records.

TOWN RULE AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

MR. CLARENCE DEMING, in a recent excellent article on "Town Rule in Connecticut," shows that in that State there is a virtual confederation of townships to form the State, whereby the townships rule the State, instead of a subdivision of the State into towns, which would place the State in a condition of sovereignty over the towns. He shows that the constitution of Connecticut began as a confederation of towns in 1639, the colony having previously been looked after by a set of vice-legislative commissioners from Massachusetts. Beginning with three towns, it provided for four deputies or "committees" from each town, elected at "town meeting." In 1662 Governor Winthrop obtained a royal charter extending the boundaries of Connecticut westward to the Pacific Ocean, thereby giving rise to that "Western reserve" in far-away Ohio, which Senator Evarts once humorously remarked he had never been able to detect in the statesmen of that ambitious Commonwealth. The Winthrop charter reduced the number of delegates from each town to two, but continued the "town" idea of giving every town an equal representation without regard to its area, tax-paying power, or population. For the 156 years from 1662 to 1818, Connecticut governed herself under the King Charles (Winthrop) charter. In the creation of new towns some preferred to take only one Representative, and of these a few still continue to have but one. In 1818 a new Constitution was adopted, continuing the "town idea."

At present, as a result of changes in population and the increase of the cities, sixty small towns, having in all a population of 11,851, elect seventy-six Representatives to the Lower House, while New Haven, having 17,827, elects only two, and Hartford, having 11,331, elects also two. The little town of Union, having only 118 votes, and assessed property of the value of \$135,504, elects two Representatives, while New Haven, having 17,827 votes, 83,694 population, and \$49,565,985 assessed values, elects the same number. Twelve cities, with a vote of 72,933, elect only twenty-four Representatives, while four sparsely populated counties, having less than half as many votes, elect more than four times as many. Ten cities, having \$176,390,907 of assessed values, elect twenty Representatives, while ten small towns, having only \$3,069,690 of assessed values, elect the same number.

In short, the same system of pocket boroughs which grew up in England from giving a fixed quota of representation to a geographical district whose population was fluctuating has produced the same effect in Connecticut. It is in form a "pocket borough" State. Yet there are many thousands of the people of the State, if not a majority, who are impressed with the belief that practically the inequality of representation produces no injurious results proportionate to its violation of American republican theories. They hold that the political deterioration, instability, and corruptibility of the vote in cities, and the lower

standard of legislators chosen from them, makes out a case in favor of a system which keeps down the representation of cities below their proportionate share. This is not only an admission that democratic government in cities is a failure, but that in a choice between democratic government in cities and rotten boroughs in the rural districts, the latter are to be preferred as sending the better legislators to the capital, and insuring the better legislative result to the States as a whole.

What are the practical evils of having the legislation of Connecticut dominated by the smaller towns so that the vote of one voter in Union has 180 times the electoral power of one voter's vote in New Haven, may not be easy or even practicable to trace. The system is so far out of harmony with the American theory as to render it almost certain that the State will enter upon an era of Constitutional agitation.

As a 'scape valve, or stop gap, which shall avoid Constitutional changes, it is indeed proposed that each city shall divide itself into wards proportionate in population to the country towns, incorporate each of these wards with a town government, and thus entitle it to two Representatives. This would arrive at proportional representation by disproportionate and chaotic methods, and would soon culminate in a moribund Lower House of far too many members to be endurable.

An amendment of the Constitution can only begin in the very body to be reformed, since it requires first to be passed by a majority vote in the Lower House of one Legislature, then by a two-thirds vote of both houses in the Legislature next succeeding, and finally to be ratified by the people. The sessions being held but once in two years, the time required to amend the Constitution demands the greatest patience, and should involve thorough work.

It is claimed that the adoption into the Constitution of the United States of the "bicameral" system, including two houses, one popular and one territorial, was a transfer to the nation of the system which had prevailed in Connecticut. Certainly in many respects Connecticut has led in inventive skill and original shrewdness.

If the State is now to enter upon an era of Constitution-making, why should it not conduct its investigation upon the broadest principles? In one respect all the State Constitutions thus far framed among the several States of the Union are patterned after one model, until this sole model has come to be regarded as the only one that would be pronounced republican by Congress in admitting a New State into the Union. Singularly enough, nearly every new free government that has been adopted outside the United States during fifty years past has preferred a different model.

We know of no better arena than Connecticut, and no better time than the present, in which to have an ample, and, if possible, an experimental discussion of the question, which of these models is the best. The one is that which now prevails in all the American States, of fixed terms of office, and consequently no submission of questions to the people, except in the remote and indirect way by allowing the people to vote for the candidates of one or the other of the two political parties. Officers when elected are autocratic in their absolute irresponsibility to those electing them. The other is that known as responsible government. It involves as its necessary working machinery a term of office both for administrative and legislative officials having a maximum period, but terminable in the meantime, and at any moment, by an enforceable system of resignation; also a power in the governing executive to dissolve the Legislature when the policy proposed by the former differs from that the latter is willing to adopt. This brings about an appeal to the people themselves directly on legislative questions. Though it has had its birth among aristocratic surroundings, it culminates in a democratic result. The system of fixed terms involves, on the contrary, autocratic and irresponsible rule by those in office, until time ends their term. It admits of our electing men to govern us, but not of our governing them. We do not venture these suggestions here for the purpose of advocating either system. Both are open alike to commendation and to criticism.

Another principle which the Connecticut solons might with advantage discuss is whether they could not counterbalance that "failure of democracy" which they find in giving proportional representation to cities, by proposing to the people an exact representation of capital instead of area in the Upper House, leaving population or numbers to be represented in the Lower House instead of as now allowing mere numbers to monopolize the representation in both Houses. Of course the first and superficial outcry concerning this proposition would be that it would increase the tendency to plutocracy and the power of capital, and would bring the American into a closer imitation of the English form of government. To this it may be replied that as two-thirds of the land and two-thirds of the capital of England belong to the untitled, middle, and common classes, it follows that if the representation of capital as such should be adopted even in Great Britain, the peers who now form the whole of the Upper House would then only form one-third of it. So, if we reflect that certain railways wield less than one-fiftieth of the capital of New York, or Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, but are almost supreme in their several Legislatures, it seems probable that if capital should come to be accurately represented according to its volume in each of these States, the investment with legislative voice of that forty-nine parts in fifty of the capital of each State which cannot afford to appear in the Legislature by secretly retained attorneys, might offset and so reduce, instead of increasing, the power of the few capitalists who now appear by substitutes nominally elected to represent numbers, but really retained to represent particular capitalists. We advocate no one of these policies at present, but suggest them as themes for consideration by the thoughtful and progressive people of Connecticut.

Tim Burendenslow

THE PEOPLE AND TARIFF REVISION.

THE difference between the Republican and Democratic theory of government is again illustrated by the difference between the methods of the Republican Ways and Means Committee this

winter and that of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee of two years ago in the work of revising the tariff law. The Democratic committee was made up largely of men from the Southern States. The greatest manufacturing State in the Union had not a single member upon it. Other manufacturing States were entirely ignored. That was the Democratic Ways and Means Committee. The present committee is Republican. The South has one representative on it, New York has two, and the strongest manufacturing sections, where labor is abundant and where the hum of busy industries is heard on every hand, are justly represented.

The business man, the manufacturer, the laborer, and not the free-trade theorist, are thus put in control of the committee. The wool-grower and the farmer are given fair representation. The present committee is constituted to secure a revision of the tariff that will satisfy the American people. The last committee was made up simply to carry out a vague and indefinite impression that more good can come to this people by the overthrow of the protective principle under which our institutions have prospered, and by trying the experiment of a low tariff or free trade which, whenever it has been tried in the United States, invariably has brought widespread ruin and destitution.

The Ways and Means Committee two years ago held secret sessions while discussing the tariff bill, a measure more vital to the interests of the people and more closely identified with their material welfare than any other that was drafted during the entire session of Congress. When committees of workmen appeared at Washington and knocked at the doors of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee, asking for a hearing, they were politely told that the sessions were secret, and when they begged for only ten minutes of the committee's time, even that request was curtly refused. Wool-growers, representatives from the farming districts, flax-growers, potato-raisers, as well as manufacturers, business men, and workmen, were debarred from giving their views on matters that affected their daily living and involved their future prosperity.

The present Ways and Means Committee in Republican hands holds no secret sessions. The chairman, Mr. McKinley, perhaps the ablest defender and expounder of protection in Congress, has thrown the doors wide open. Every one is invited to participate in the discussion, to present his views, to tell his story. The American people have been taken into the confidence of the committee. No Star Chamber bill is to be drawn and flung before the business and labor interests, with a demand for its passage.

The people are asked to voice their wants. Their wishes and desires will be given full weight, their testimony is sought for. It is safe to predict that the present Ways and Means Committee will formulate a bill for tariff revision that will satisfy the wants of the American people, that will not destroy protection, and that will not encourage dangerous experiments with the free-trade theory. It will be a bill meeting the emergency, reducing internal taxes levied upon the people, and increasing, if anything, the taxes levied upon foreigners who have no interests in common with ours, excepting to get our money and to deprive our labor of its employment.

A GOOD LAW TO REPEAL.

IT is surprising that the House Committee on Commerce at Washington has recommended that the several bills to repeal the Interstate Commerce Law lie on the table.

The Interstate Commerce Law was passed largely because it was demanded by the granger sentiment of the West. It has done more harm to Western shippers and to the Western farmer than any railroad legislation that has ever been written upon the statute-books of this State. Whether the result has been due to the uselessness of the Interstate Railway Commission or to its inefficient membership, we do not undertake to say, but it is a fact that the very interests that demanded from Congress the passage of the Interstate Commerce Law are now pleading for its repeal. This petition will soon become a demand, and Congress should not shirk the responsibility it has assumed.

The Interstate Commerce Law never would have been passed had the members of Congress voted according to their convictions. Voting as they did, largely because of their fears, they passed a law that challenges explanation and defies comprehension. Nobody knows what it means. It has not only injured the railroads, depressing their securities, involving them in needless warfare, ruining the weaker and driving the stronger into powerful combinations, but it has also brought distress to the farmers, especially of the Northwest. In a recent address before the Illinois Farmers' Association at Monticello, the law was openly denounced as in conflict with natural law. It was shown by one speaker that the law discriminates in favor of heavy shippers and against the farmer, while it was intended, when passed by Congress, to operate in directly the opposite way. It was shown that the rate on corn from Chicago to New York is twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, while it would be a profitable haul at twelve and one-half cents. The railroads dare not make a lower rate because they would be obliged to make the same rate on local business under the ridiculous long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

We have examined with care the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and must confess that we find nothing in it that proposes a solution of the perplexing problems to which this new and untried statute has given rise. It is charged against it that it has, to a large extent, stopped railroad development, has caused a shrinkage of nearly \$200,000,000 in the value of railroad properties, has benefited competing Canadian lines, that it discriminates in favor of large shippers, and that it has offered no compensating advantage to business interests. The annual report of the commissioners, instead of recommending legislation calculated to remedy existing difficulties, devotes attention to numerous trifling matters, such as the granting of passes, which seems to be the most heinous wrong of which the railroads are guilty. The Interstate Commission urges legislation which shall prevent the issuing of passes, and much space is wasted over an argument intended to show that this is a source of discrimination against the traveling public. The entire report of the commission is utterly below mediocrity, and simply reveals a lack of intelligent comprehension of the difficult subject com-

mitted to the custody of an experimental board of public officials.

Congress should listen to the demands of the people, and wipe the Interstate Commerce Law from the statute-books. It was the result in the first instance of demagogism, and in the second place of cowardice on the part of legislators at Washington. It has done no good to the people. It does not relieve the burden upon shippers, and it has added to the woes of the farmer. It has embarrassed smaller corporations, strengthened competing Canadian lines that are, of course, exempt from its provisions, and, in fact, its entire operation has been detrimental to home interests and destructive to home capital.

END THE SEAL MONOPOLY!

CONGRESS has an opportunity to show its fealty to the policy of protection in an unmistakable way. Mr. Morrill has reported to the Senate from the Financial Committee a bill, commendable in many of its features, regarding the lease of the Alaska seal islands. It proposes to extend the time for receiving bids, and also to increase the revenue tax on each seal-skin from \$2 to \$4.50, a difference that would almost double the income of the Government from the sealing industry.

The bill is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It should compel the lessees of the seal islands to sell the raw seal-skins at New York instead of in London, and should compel the purchasers to have them dyed and dressed by American workmen in American workshops instead of in London or by English workmen. The present lessees of the seal islands spend over \$1,000,000 a year in London for the dressing and dyeing of Alaska seal-skins. Every dollar of this should be spent in the United States, where the work can be done as cheaply as it is abroad, and as well, if not much better.

Senator Morrill has been too long an advocate of protection to overlook the importance of our suggestion. This Administration came into being because the masses of the people believed it favored the strict enforcement of the policy of protection. It will be disastrous to the Republican party if the working masses are led to believe that they have been deceived.

A POLITICAL EPISODE RECALLED.

THE recent death, at his home near Canandaigua, of ex-Senator Elbridge G. Lapham recalls a notable event in the political history of this State. No greater surprise was ever given to the politicians of both parties than that which followed the sudden and unlooked-for resignation from their seats in the Federal Senate of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. The factional strife that grew in part out of this action, the protracted struggle at Albany for the re-election of the Senators, the division of the party into half-breeds and stalwarts, culminated finally in the selection of Warner Miller and Mr. Lapham as the successors of the Senators who had resigned. Mr. Miller was taken as the representative of the half-breeds, and Mr. Lapham was presumed to represent the stalwarts. He succeeded Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Miller took Mr. Platt's seat. Mr. Lapham was an old man at the time of his election, and few believed that, with his infirmities, he could survive Roscoe Conkling. Both have been gathered to their fathers, while Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller live to recall one of the most memorable contests within the party's lines that ever occurred in the State.

At the time of the unexpected resignations it was generally believed that Mr. Conkling, imperious, independent, and self-assertive as he was, had suggested this sudden break with Garfield's Administration. But the facts are otherwise. Mr. Platt had been sent to the Senate to take care of the practical politics of this State. Mr. Conkling was to be its spokesman, its statesman. When General Garfield broke with the two New York Senators, and was openly charged with violating his agreements, Mr. Platt surprised Mr. Conkling by remarking that he had about made up his mind to resign. Mr. Conkling was amazed, and asked if his *confre* really intended to give up a place of such honor after a brief incumbency. Mr. Platt replied that he did not care to hold a place of responsibility for four years and remain in antagonism with the Administration, when he could not possibly meet the expectations of his friends. Furthermore, he said that the Legislature was still in session, and could at once fill the vacant places. Mr. Conkling was grave and thoughtful over the matter, and said he hoped that before any further action was taken Mr. Platt would advise with him, which the latter promised to do.

About ten days after this conversation Senator Conkling asked his associate if he was of the same mind in reference to the matter of his contemplated resignation. Mr. Platt replied that he was, and Mr. Conkling at once rejoined that he would also offer his resignation. Both were accordingly tendered to the Governor, much to the surprise of the party leaders. The story would be incomplete if we did not add that Mr. Platt did not intend to go back to the Senate. At a conference in General Arthur's house he declined to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Conkling's friends insisted that both could be and should be re-elected, and charged that it would be cowardice on the part of Senator Platt to refuse to enter upon a second canvass. Under these circumstances he permitted the use of his name, and the protracted struggle, continuing for over four weeks, resulted in the defeat of both of the old Senators, and the election of two new men.

Since that time the Republican party has shown its coherency and its inherent strength by recovering from one of the severest shocks it ever sustained. It stands to-day as ready to cope with the enemy as it ever was before. Under courageous aggressive leadership, with conflicting interests subordinated to the party's welfare, and with the single purpose of achieving success, it will be easier to win in 1892 than it was in the exciting contest of 1888.

WORKINGMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN the turmoil arising out of the effort of Tammany Hall to wrest control of the World's Fair from a Republican Legislature, the voice of the demagogue, who happens this time to be a Democrat, is heard above the din of battle. The demagogue says if the Fair does not come to New York State, its workingmen will

regard it as a great hardship, and will make the Republican party pay dearly for its action.

The thoughtless creatures who started this cry probably had no recollection of the fact that the most bitter complaint against the Centennial Fair at Philadelphia came from the workmen of that city, and their complaint was amply justified. The building of the Exposition buildings brought to Philadelphia crowds of workmen from all parts of the country in search of employment. When the Exposition buildings were completed the majority of these workmen from abroad settled down in Philadelphia and its vicinity, adding just so many more to the number that must be filled, and just so many more to the number that must be employed. Even to this day the workmen of Philadelphia complain that this incursion of outside labor places great hardships upon the older settlers in that industrial field.

Workmen are quick to appreciate what will do them harm, and the workmen of this city know that the building of enormous exposition halls in this city would result just as it did in Philadelphia, viz., in attracting the unemployed both from our own and other lands. So far as the workmen are concerned, they are largely indifferent as to whether the Fair is held here or elsewhere, and they have reason for their indifference.

NEW ISSUES IN '92.

THE question has been asked what would be the issue in the campaign of 1892 if the tariff were taken out of the way by a revision acceptable to the masses of the people.

Many new issues must come to the front in 1892, regardless of the disposition of the tariff question. One of these is the race issue. The discussion of this subject in Congress is already attracting public notice, more generally than ever since the closing of the war, to the condition of the negro in the South. Recently a movement has been started in Mississippi in favor of a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A public meeting, attended by a number of legislators and others, was held at Jackson, and resolutions were adopted, appointing a committee to communicate with the citizens of other States on the subject of the repeal of the amendment.

It will be strange, indeed, if, twenty-five years after the close of the war, the South should unite with the Democracy of the North to demand a repeal of the amendments to the Constitution that were the natural result and outcome of the civil contest. Stranger things have happened.

It would not be surprising if the next Democratic National Convention, at the demand of the solid South, should insert a plank in its platform favoring the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. This would revive the sectional issue, perhaps, but there will be no escape from such issues so long as the South is kept solid in behalf of one political party.

That alone constitutes sectionalism, and that alone is mainly responsible for it.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

OUR free-trade friends who were quick, a year ago, to hold protection responsible for the occasional closing of a mill or a factory, have nothing to say regarding the rise of twenty per cent. in wages of the iron and steel workers at the extensive Joliet Steel Mill in Illinois. Chalk another mark of merit for a protective Administration.

ONE of the pleasant evidences of the fraternal feeling between the North and South is the prompt adoption by the Legislature of Virginia of a preamble and resolution tendering sympathy to Secretary Tracy in the bereavement he recently sustained. It was an opportunity to manifest the kindly feeling existing in the hearts of the people of the Old Dominion, and the words of sympathy were not lost.

THE arrest of a judge of this city for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, at four o'clock in the morning, at a public entertainment attended largely by women of the *demi-monde*, was recently chronicled. Such an incident in other times and in almost any other city than this would have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every citizen, and would have resulted in the prompt resignation of the offender, and his expulsion from decent society. When the judiciary is dragged into the dust, people may well fear the approach of evil times.

THE newly-elected Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, who came to Washington with the reputation of being the best poker-player in Colorado, is dissatisfied with President Harrison's Administration. He thinks it does not recognize the working Republicans of the West as it should. Mr. Wolcott must know by his own experience how difficult it is to satisfy all of his constituents. If some disgruntled Republicans in Colorado, who feel that Senator Wolcott has not given them due attention, should publicly denounce him, the Senator would probably appreciate his own folly and indiscretion in making public his private grievances. We fear there are too many Senators in Washington who want to run this Administration but can't.

THE Legislature of the State of New York should be a representative body. It is representative, however, only so far, apparently, as politics is concerned. In the past, it has been in the power of almost any set of demagogues to threaten and bulldoze the majority—no matter which political party the latter might represent—and compel the performance of the most reckless and sometimes the most shameful acts. A specimen of this legislation, due to intimidation on one side and cowardice or imbecility on the other, was recently called to the attention of the people by the fact that a deficit of nearly \$300,000 had been found in the canal accounts of the past year. This deficiency was found to be due to the fact that last year an obscure Democratic Assemblyman, representing a tenement-house district in New York, succeeded in passing a bill compelling the State to increase the wages of day-laborers and all other employees to the minimum of \$2 per day, or twenty-five cents per hour. The effect of this bill was partly comprehended by some of the more watchful members, but under fear of the labor vote the Legislature passed it, and it became a law by the Governor's signature. The tax-

payors' interests of course were not thought of. The fact that it would add \$300,000 to the State tax did not enter the minds of the men at Albany, who were elected to represent, in part at least, the tax-paying element. The trouble is that the taxpayers of the State are not at the doors of the Legislature every winter shaking their fists and demanding that bad bills be kicked out of the House. Perhaps the labor interest ought not to be denounced for doing what it could not have done if the taxpayers had made their voices heard in the chambers of the Legislature.

BETTER than barbers, bath-rooms, and stenographers on a railway train—vastly more beneficial and necessary—are thermometers, and we are glad that the State Board of Railway Commissioners in New York have called the attention of the railway companies to this matter. The first to follow the suggestion is the New York Central Railroad and the Wagner Palace Car Company. Their employees have been directed not only to hang up thermometers, but also to watch them and maintain a temperature, as nearly as possible, of seventy degrees in each car. The traveling public, that has suffered untold annoyance and distress from over-heated cars as well as from cars without sufficient heat, will hail this reform as one of the smaller, but one of the better evidences of the enterprise and energy which characterize the management of the Vanderbilt system.

A SENSATION has been created in Europe by the action of the young Emperor William of Germany, who is nothing if not sensational, in calling for an international conference to discuss the condition of workingmen. The German Government is endeavoring to suppress the rising tide of socialism in the empire by giving the Government a strongly paternal aspect, forgetting that no great popular movement directed against any form of Government has ever been repressed by conciliation. The mailed hand of force alone accomplishes this result. The German Government weakens itself by every concession it makes to the socialists just in the same ratio that it strengthens the latter. This process will go on until, as in Brazil, the people will finally become conscious of their strength, and do what readily could be done by united effort in any country—abolish the Government and establish one by and for the people.

MILITIAMEN of this and other States will be deeply interested in a bill introduced by Mr. Covert in the House of Representatives, providing for the attendance of certain selected militia companies at annual encampments of the regular army. A State with more than 3,000 uniformed militiamen may send ten companies, or a regiment, with field and staff, to the encampment, there to be regularly mustered into service for forty days as "regulars," receiving the pay and allowances, horses, transportation, sustenance, and privileges of the army. The purpose of the bill is obviously to strengthen the discipline and spirit of the militia, and better prepare them than the State camp could do for regular service in case of an emergency. The State camp, especially that in New York at Peekskill, has effected a wonderful improvement in the militia, and we have no doubt that Mr. Covert's bill, if passed, would add still more to the *esprit de corps* of our citizen soldiery.

THE statement that 5,000,000 silver dollars have been made in Mexico in the past two years in the fabrication of those produced by the United States Mint, and that the counterfeiters were satisfied with the net profit of twenty-eight cents made by reason of the difference between the bullion and the face values of the coin, is not surprising. In a recent contribution to this paper by General F. E. Spinner, formerly Treasurer of the United States, he denounced the silver dollar as a fraud, and declared that its intrinsic value was now so small that it would pay counterfeiters to reproduce them exactly and pocket the profit. General Spinner said to the writer, when he passed through this city on his way to Jacksonville a few months ago, that he believed the greater part of the present nickels in circulation were counterfeit, and that he had great doubts whether the persons who made them could be found guilty of a crime, as there was no difference between the coin they fabricated and that produced at the Mint. General Spinner is a believer in the coinage of money that shall be intrinsically of its face value, or nearly of its face value. There is a great deal of force in his argument regarding the danger of coining money which represents only one-half or three-quarters of its stamped value.

AN argument might possibly be made in defense of the claim of the Democratic Members of Congress that so long as they failed to participate in the proceedings of the House they could not be counted present whether they were in their seats or not, but surely there is nothing to defend any member of a legislative body who participates in the proceedings and who thereafter sets up a claim that he is not present and must not be counted as a part of a quorum. The presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor Rickards, of the Helena Senate, rules that members asking for a call of the "yeas and nays" must necessarily be present. One of the Democratic Senators who was in his seat, but who claimed that he could not be counted as a part of a quorum, took part in the proceedings by demanding the "yeas and nays" on a certain question. The presiding officer at once held that this member must certainly be considered a part of the House, and that therefore he must be counted, whereupon the Democratic members fled from their seats and left the State so that they could not be brought back by force to make up a quorum. One was brought back, however, and the Republican members of the Legislature, having thus established a quorum, proceeded to pass appropriation bills to meet the urgent necessities of the State. Some of its most prominent institutions are without funds by reason of the reckless disregard of legislative duties by recalcitrant Democrats, but even this grave condition of affairs does not prevail against the spirit of partisanship that appears to animate the Democracy in Montana. There is a vital difference between the ruling of Lieutenant-Governor Rickards and that of Speaker Reed. That is clear to any one, but the Democratic press does not make the distinction, and, as usual, flies to the defense of the Democratic Senators in Montana, though their action is absolutely indefensible.

MRS. JOSEPH P. CARR.

ONE of the most beautiful and high-born young matrons of St. Louis is Mrs. Joseph P. Carr, formerly Miss Lily Morrison, who reigned the undisputed belle of her native city during the two or three years intervening between her school life at the convent and her marriage. Her beauty is of the most exalted type, with the low, Greek forehead, perfectly chiseled features, eyes as blue as sapphires, and hair of purest gold.

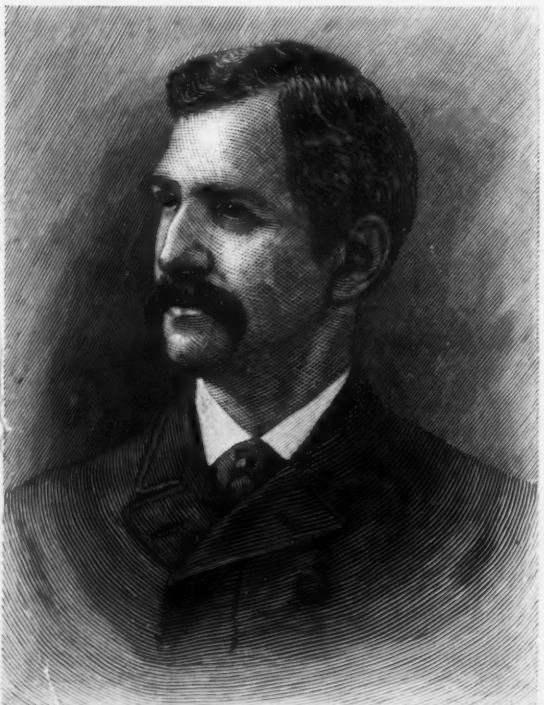
This lady is not gifted with mere beauty alone, but is a woman of fine character, very clever, and highly accomplished both as a linguist and a musician. She is a most devoted mother, and her four children inherit her rare beauty. Mrs. Carr is the only daughter of the late Colonel J. L. D. Morrison by his first wife, who was the daughter of Governor Carlin, of Illinois, and a queen among women for beauty and elegance. This lady dying when her children were still very young, Colonel Morrison married again and went abroad with his bride, taking with him his lovely daughter, whom he placed at the Convent de Picpus, near Paris. Here she developed rapidly, but on account of nervous prostration the little maid was removed from Paris after a stay of nearly two years, and placed at a boarding-school in Dresden. Subsequently she returned to this country and was placed at the Georgetown Convent to complete her education. There her health improved and she became one of the shining lights of the school. At the age of twenty-one she gave her heart and hand to Mr. Joseph P. Carr, and with him has walked life's pathway with undimmed happiness.

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

THE President has nominated Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, as United States Minister to Russia, thus bestowing another deserved recognition upon the Republican press of the country. Mr. Smith will represent his country at the friendly Russian court with undoubted ability and credit, and our only regret in connection with his appointment is, that it deprives American journalism, for a time at least, of the services of one of its worthiest representatives.

Charles Emory Smith was born in Mansfield, Conn., February 18th, 1842, removing with his parents to Albany, N. Y., seven years later. Here he was educated at the public schools and at the Albany Academy, being graduated from the latter in 1858. During the next six months, before entering college, when he was only sixteen years of age, he wrote leading articles for the Albany Evening Transcript, a daily paper of good standing. In 1861 he was graduated from the Schenectady University. He was appointed to the staff of General Rathbone, and for two years was engaged in the work of recruiting and organizing volunteers for the army. This post he exchanged for one in the faculty of his old school, the Albany Academy, but in 1865 he finally left the scholastic for the jour-



PENNSYLVANIA.—HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO RUSSIA.
PHOTO BY GILBERT & BACON.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—VII. MRS. JOSEPH P. CARR,
OF ST. LOUIS.

nalistic profession, becoming editor of the Albany Express, which he remained in charge for five years, undertaking, in addition, during several months in 1869, the duties of private secretary to Governor Reuben Fenton. In 1870 he was associated with George Dawson in the editorship of the Journal, the leading Republican newspaper of Albany. Mr. Smith became sole editor of the Journal when Mr. Dawson retired in 1876.

He was for years prominent in State politics, and in 1876 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He also took a warm interest in educational matters. In 1871 he was elected a trustee of Union College by his fellow alumni, and in 1879 the State Legislature appointed him a Regent of the University of New York. In March, 1879, Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia and took charge of the Press, which under his vigorous direction soon started on a steady upward movement, ultimately attaining rank among the great papers of the country. It is a staunch advocate of the doctrine of protection. In the cause of local reforms the Press has likewise done vigorous and effective work.

THE DOG SHOW.

THE recent Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club at the American Institute, New York City, was a great success. Some 1,400 dogs in all were exhibited, and including many of the finest in the country. Some of the favorite specimens of the canine race were daintily housed. The Blenheim spaniel Grenoble had a box fitted up in blue and gold, and in it was a salmon-colored ball for him to play with when he tired of watching the other dogs. An Italian greyhound also had his quarters elaborately upholstered in blue, and the Mexican dog Pippo made himself comfortable in a white and gold basket softly cushioned with the same color as the upholstery of his neighbors' resting-places. Near

by were several Chihuahua dogs, first cousins to the Mexican hairless breed, but not so common. A little further down the aisle were King Charles spaniels, looking, as our writer says, as if they had just run down from Whitehall and the Court of the Stuarts to have a look at a nineteenth-century dog show, and would go right back again. Opposite stretched a long line of finely-bred Irish setters, and there were also several specimens of Siberian wolf dogs, a breed until recently unknown in this country. Of these, Ivan, from the kennels of the Czar, attracted the most attention. The display of great Danes was especially fine.

THE GRAND ARMY COMMANDER.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is making his annual visitation to the camps throughout the country, and is everywhere received with hearty enthusiasm. His recent visits to the Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut annual encampments were marked by especially cordial demonstrations of welcome. At Augusta, Me., a public reception was given in his honor, followed by a banquet in which over 600 persons participated. At New Haven, Conn., in a public address, he took strong ground in favor of the Service Pension bill, eliciting thereby a storm of applause. On the 18th inst. General Alger attended the annual encampment of the Department of Maryland, and while there held a reception in the Academy of Music, which was largely attended by veterans of the war. Subsequently a banquet was given in his honor, to which General Hawley, General Manderson, and other soldiers and statesmen were also invited.

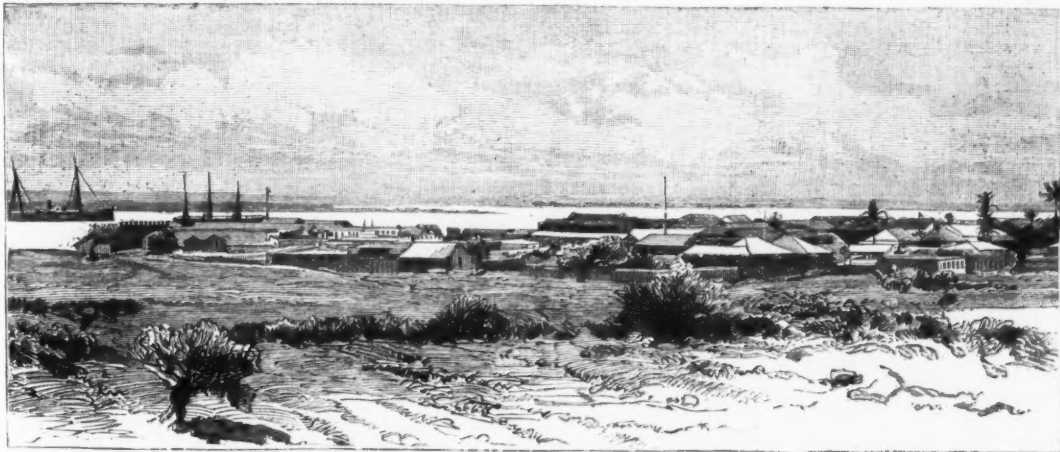
MR. PARNELL REBUKES HIS ENEMIES.

IN a debate in the British House of Commons, a few days since, Mr. Parnell administered a stinging rebuke to the Government majority for refusing to consider a resolution declaring that the London Times had been guilty of a breach of privilege in publishing the Pigott letters. He said: "I, the leader of a party that must always be in the minority here, should be sorry to treat my most powerful opponents with the incredible meanness and cowardice with which I have been treated by them. Even now I am further insulted by the terms of a resolution which insinuates that the forged letters may, after all, be genuine. If you believe those letters were forged, have the courage and the frankness to declare it." Thus challenged, Mr. Smith expressed himself satisfied that Mr. Parnell had proved the letters forgeries.

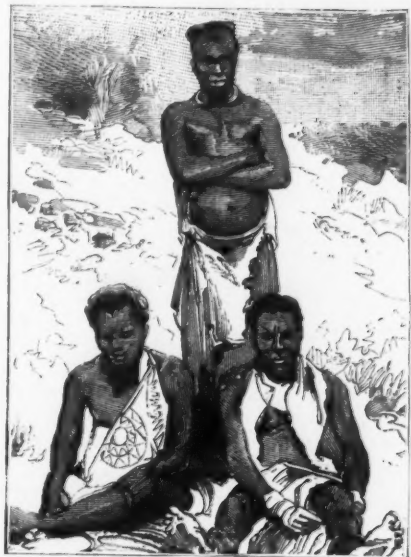


NEW YORK CITY.—THE RECENT BENCH-SHOW OF THE WESTMINSTER
KENNEL CLUB.—JUDGING A GREYHOUND.

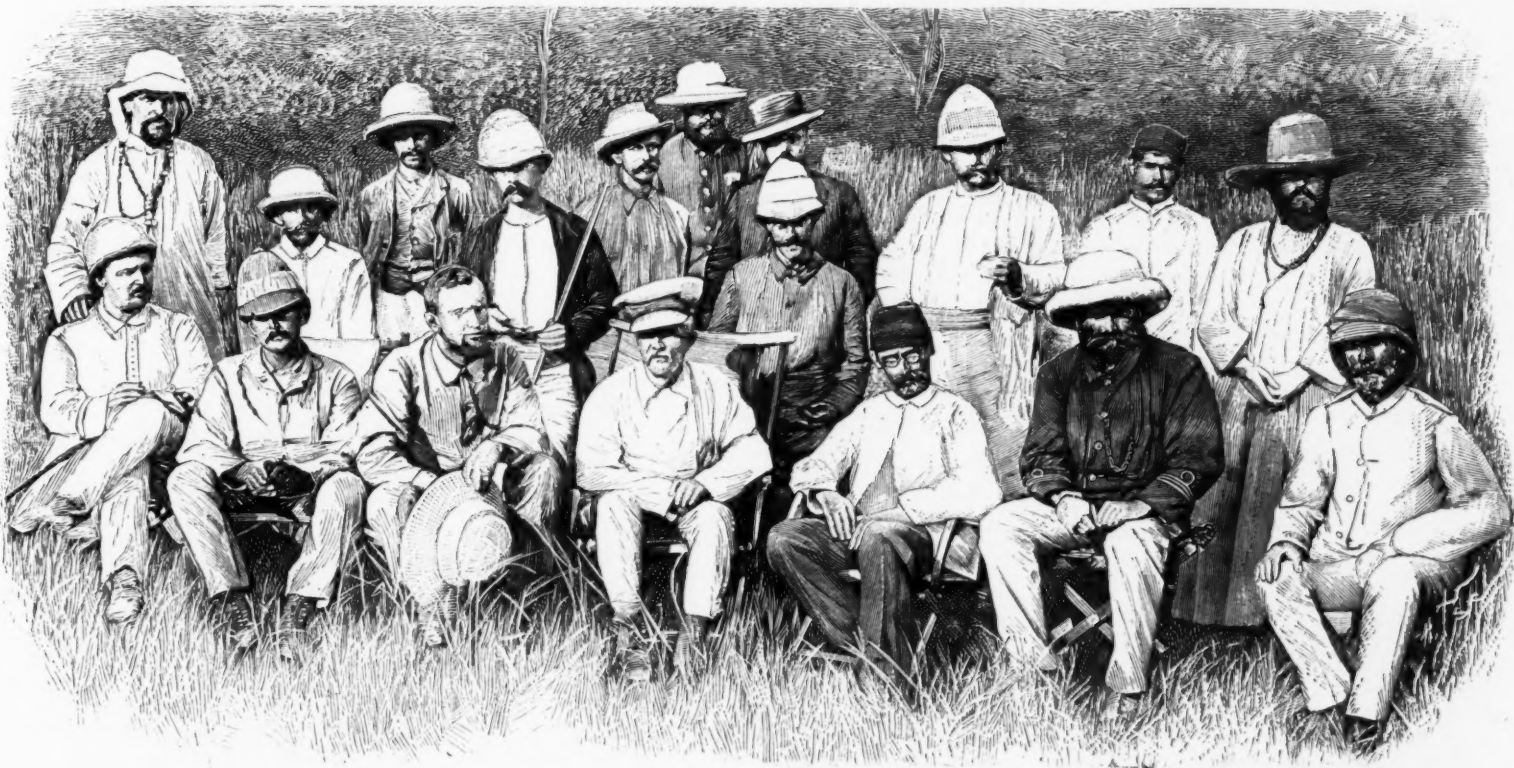
Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 55.]



THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TROUBLE IN AFRICA.—VIEW OF LAURENC-MARQUES, BAY OF DELAGOA.



NATIVES OF THE ZAMBESI REGION.



D^r Parke.

Stanley.

Vizitelly.

Emin-Pacha.

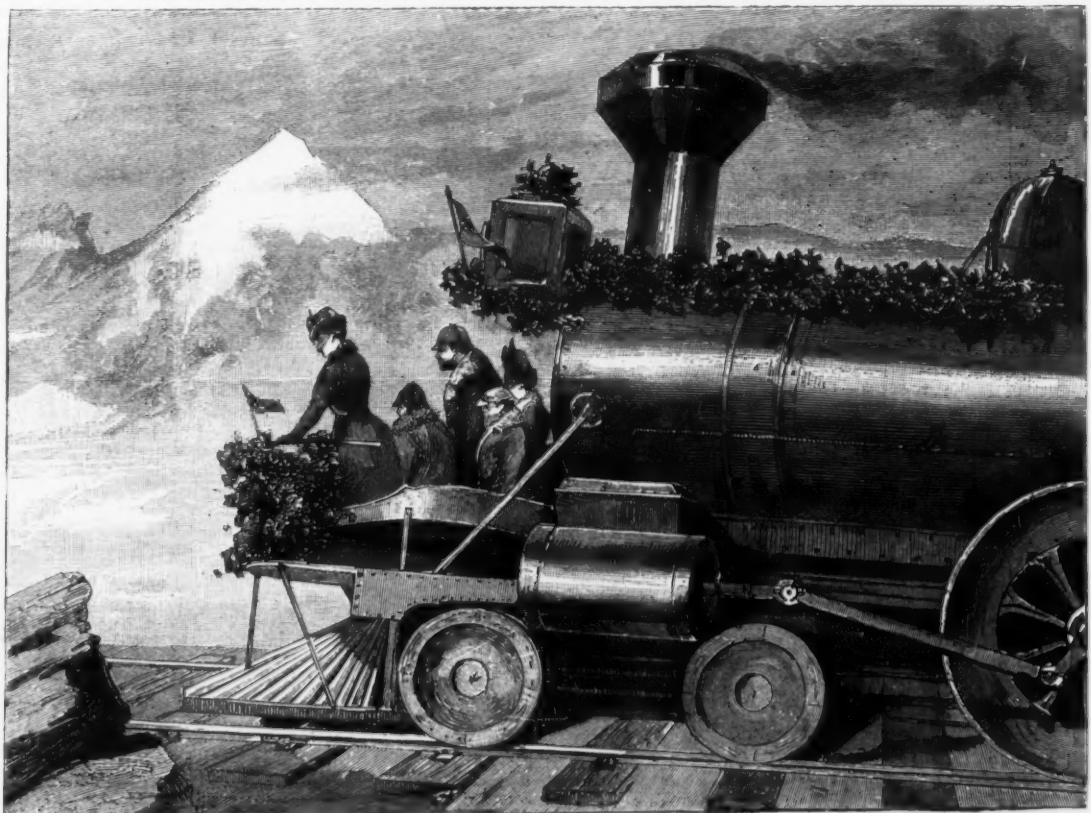
Pre Girard.

Cassati.

THE STAFF OF THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.



THE PRINCESS OF MONACO.



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA CROSSING THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKIES ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE VIOLET AND THE ROSE.

(A VILLANELLE.)

THAT day we parted, Margaret,
I looked into your English eyes:
Those violets with dew were wet!

Then, fellow to the violet,
I saw the pale blush-rose arise;
That day we parted, Margaret.

It touched me with a soft regret,
It filled me with a sweet surprise;
Those violets with dew were wet!

Fair garden where such blooms are set!
I had not hoped to win the prize,
That day we parted, Margaret;

But now one memory sweet I let
Add courage to my wistful sighs—
Those violets with dew were wet!

Sweet flowers, I come to pluck you yet,
Though growing under alien skies!
That day we parted, Margaret,
Those violets with dew were wet.

DOROTHEA DIMOND.

NEILA SEN.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER XIV.



IN a quiet side street, a couple of blocks distant from Mr. Clutchley's, the carriage was stopped, and the quartette of rescuers, descending from it, walked away, after ordering the driver to await their return. At a corner commanding a view of the long dead wall in front of the house they proposed to attack, the party halted. It was a lonely place, with only a few scattered residences in sight, big trees filling much of the prospect, and street-lamps few and far apart. Approaching a little nearer, they could see Clutchley's house

beyond the wall, all in darkness save one room, that, judging from the bright gleams escaping out of the chinks of the shutters covering the windows, was ablaze with light. Harold uttered an exclamation of disappointment at the sight.

"That need not trouble you," Nathan Parker hastened to assure him. "It is always so. He never dares to sleep without the lights burning brightly in his room. That is the only thing, I guess, in which he is a prodigal. Before the gas mains were laid down in this neighborhood he had a powerful automatic gas-making apparatus put up at the back of his house, and has used it ever since. He never permits himself to be alone in the dark, asleep or awake, for a single minute."

"Beggona! thin," interpolated Patrick, "I wouldn't have that man's conscience."

Half a block off, leaning against a lamp-post directly in front of the gate, they saw the watchman.

Directing his companions to remain where they were, Dudley Fordyce crossed the street and walked very slowly toward the man, with his eyes fixed intently upon him. The fellow straightened himself up and looked sharply at the figure approaching. Fordyce stood motionless, with his arms folded, never for an instant changing the direction of his steadfast gaze. The friends left behind began to be uneasy. They had not been told what he proposed to do, and naturally supposed that he proposed some attempt either to bribe the man or to overpower him by force.

"The blackthorn's gettin' hot in me hand," muttered McCroddy.

Parker restrained both him and Harold.

"Hold on," he said. "He acts like a man who knows what he is about. Give him time."

The watchman stretched and shook himself, and again leaned against the lamp-post. Slowly Fordyce moved nearer to him, and after a little they heard him say, in a low, firm tone of command:

"Raise your right arm."

The man promptly did as he was bidden. Standing as he did, directly beneath the light, his every movement was clearly apparent. Fordyce turned and waved his hand to his friends, who immediately joined him, and together they advanced upon the watchman, who seemed to be sound asleep.

"Thunder!" exclaimed Harold. "You have mesmerized him! I didn't know you could do that sort of thing."

"Oh, yes; but it is a power that I seldom employ—never, indeed, except for some grave reason."

"Will he stay like that?" asked Patrick, looking at his master with awe.

"As long as I want him to. That is the first obstacle disposed of. Now let us get at the second—the wall."

For that Harold had made his preparations. Among the miscellaneous things he had stuffed into his pockets before leaving the office was a handful of stout, gimlet-pointed screw-eyes, easily sunk between the bricks, and when in place making a convenient series of steps to within handy reach of the top of the wall. With the aid of a strong cord and a little grapnel, such as telegraphic linemen use, he quickly mounted upon the wall, where McCroddy insisted upon joining him.

"Do you see the third obstacle—the dog?" asked Dudley from below.

"Troth I do," replied Patrick; "and he's as big as a calf."

The savage mastiff in the yard below, looking up at them with eager expectancy, and making no sound but a low, continuous growl, did indeed look like an obstacle. His eyes glowed like balls of phosphorescent stuff, and there was light enough for them to see his cavernous mouth and gleaming big fangs.

"What a fine open countenance he has," remarked Patrick.

"Yes; very open. It's lucky that he is a self-reliant fighter,

and not one of those yelping little whiffets that would have alarmed the whole neighborhood by this time."

While talking Harold busied himself taking from the end of the cord the grapnel that had aided them in their ascent, and replacing it with a strong, spring shark-hook—an unsportsman-like but effective implement that had been given him but a few days before by a friend who had taken out a patent on it. Patrick, who did not understand what he was doing or what the thing was that he was handling, looked puzzled and asked:

"Shall I go down at him?"

"No. He will come up to us."

"The devil he will!"

"Yes. Take hold of that cord a moment, and when he is caught help me to haul him up. As soon as his head is in reach use your blackthorn on it."

Having baited the hook with his handkerchief, Harold threw it down so as to strike the ferocious brute, who, eager to rend anything that came from his foes, promptly seized it, and, to his pained amazement, was as promptly seized by it, two large keen hooks sinking deep in his vicious jaws.

"Haul!" ordered Harold, quickly; and before the unfortunate mastiff had time to realize what was happening to him, or to emit more than one snarl of rage, his head was well within the swing of Patrick's potent blackthorn. In a few seconds he was dropped, never to snarl again, and the men leaped down into the yard.

"I hate to kill so game a brute," remarked Harold, regretfully; "but there was no help for it. He couldn't be reasoned with."

With a pocket screw-driver they readily removed the great hasp from the gate-post, and, leaving the big, impotent bolt sticking out of the lock, flung the gate wide open for the entrance of Fordyce and Parker. While the latter cautiously awoke his wife in the way he had suggested Patrick made good his promise of silencing the bell, climbing easily by the aid of the lightning-rod to the roof, cutting the rope from the lever of the bell and firmly tying it to one of the belfry pillars, "jist to puzzle the ould devil when he tries to ring it."

Mrs. Parker did not hesitate to open the back door for her husband and those accompanying him, for his first whisper to her when she recognized him was: "We have come to rescue the girl."

Fortunately all the movements necessary to be made were at the back of the house, a considerable distance from Mr. Clutchley's apartments, so that no sound of what was going on reached his ears.

Neila, upon being awakened by Mrs. Parker, quickly dressed herself and descended the stairs to where her rescuers were awaiting her. Her eyes were beaming with happiness, and to Harold's eyes she seemed lovelier than ever before as she extended her hands to him, and exclaimed in a voice full of tenderness and gratitude: "Oh, I knew that you would come to save me!"

And he, quite unmindful of the little acquaintance he had with her, of all the love-making between them having been in his mind, and of there not having been in their previous intercourse a word or even a look to lead up to or excuse so flusterful a proceeding, threw his arms about her, and pressing her slender figure to his breast, exclaimed in a voice trembling with emotion: "My darling, I feared that I should never see you again!"

The ruddy light of a blush ran through the gold on her cheek as she resigned herself to his embrace and whispered:

"You have, then, thought of me?"

"Every hour. The light went out of my life with you," he responded, passionately.

"I have not suffered enough to have deserved such happiness," she breathed softly in his ear.

"Come," interrupted Fordyce, "we had better not delay here. We are not yet out of the woods. You will have time enough to talk more safely."

"Wait a moment until I fix things to divert suspicion from my wife," said Parker, running up-stairs.

He went to Neila's room, snatched the sheets from her bed, tore each one through twice, knotted the six strips together, fastened one end to the bedstead and, running the rope through his hands to crumple it, passed it through the open window to hang down almost to the ground.

"There, Ann," he enjoined his wife, when he descended the stairs again, "lock the door after us, and remember, you don't know anything."

Neila tenderly kissed the old woman "good-bye," whispering to her: "Be of good courage; I shall not forget you."

As they passed the sheet-rope dangling from the window, the girl, whose quick mind grasped the purpose of Parker's action, whispered to Harold, who promptly lifted her up from the brick paved walk and placed her, with her heels toward the wall, on the narrow flower-bed bordering the walk, just at the end of the rope. Then she stepped out to the walk, leaving the prints of her little feet in the soft earth as manufactured evidence of the mode of her escape. Of course it would hardly be believed by Clutchley that she, unaided, had slain the mastiff, forced the gate, and corrupted or eluded the watchman, but who had helped her would be a nice puzzle for him to solve.

The watchman was found just as they had left him, leaning against the lamp-post and pointing at the zenith with his right hand. Fordyce stopped before him and said to him:

"Can you hear me?"

"Yes," answered the man.

"Put down your right arm."

He obeyed.

"In fifteen minutes you will wake up and resume your watch. Do you understand?"

"Yes."

"In fifteen minutes."

"In fifteen minutes."

"You will wake up."

"I will wake up."

They walked on and left him.

"I've heard a good deal about mesmerism," remarked Nathan Parker, "but that is the first I have ever seen of it, and it astonishes me. Excuse me, sir; but will that man actually awake out of that sleep at the time you have fixed?"

"Inevitably," replied Mr. Fordyce; "the impressions produced on the mind during hypnotic trance—as that condition is styled—cannot fail of realization where the subject is so completely under the influence as he is. To such an extent is that the fact, that if I had told him to do anything after he awoke he would do it, without knowing why or being able to restrain himself from it."

"Oh, for the love of heaven, Mr. Fordyce!" exclaimed McCroddy, whose Hibernian love of humorous mischief prompted him to see a golden opportunity for fun neglected, "why didn't ye tell him thin, when he 'woke to go and club the life out of ould Clutchley?"

Arriving at Miss Reese's residence they found her anxiously waiting to offer a warmly sympathetic and affectionate greeting to the gentle little maid, and, as the hour was late, Neila was at once left in her care, the gentlemen taking their leave at the door.

Nemesis had dealt her first severe blow to Jehiel Clutchley.

CHAPTER XV.

MILLCENT REESE, a typical American blonde, tall, grandly formed, and ample in all her proportions, apparently as big as two of Neila, looked with genuine surprise at the little Cinchese girl.

"Bless me!" she thought, "I might have seen her a thousand times without ever dreaming that she was Harold's girl. Why, she is only a child!"

And with that assumption in her mind, her greeting of the orphan involuntarily became maternal instead of sisterly, as she thought it would be. Impulsively taking her in her arms, she exclaimed:

"Oh, you poor, dear child! I began to be so afraid they would not get you away, it grew so late. What a shame it is to be keeping you up until such an hour! I'm going to have you in bed inside of ten minutes, you poor little fairy."

As they went up-stairs to the room assigned for Neila's use, Millicent—with one of her big, strong arms about the slender waist of the Cinchese maid, and almost carrying her—ran on:

"I'm really dying to know how that horrible old man entrapped you into his prison, and how he kept you there, and how you got word to Harold, and how you escaped, and all about it, but I just won't listen to a word of it to-night. I'm not going to have you look like a fright to-morrow—or look like one myself—for the sake of any post-mortem of woe. We girls who have good looks owe it to society—and particularly to the men we may want to marry—to take care of our personal appearance, and a primary canon of the law of beauty is 'get plenty of good sleep.' That's why I'm hurrying you off to bed now. But to-morrow morning, my dear, I shall have you up with the sparrows; which is equivalent to saying in the country, 'up with the lark'; but the lark don't go in New York, you know, because we have only sparrows now. And here you are, in your cozy little nest, which I'm sorry I couldn't have fixed up any nicer for you on such short notice; but it's cozy, anyway—and you want to go right to bed, as I shall, and so, there! Good-night."

In vain Neila protested that she was not at all sleepy or tired. Millicent persisted in looking upon her as a child, who could not be trusted to know whether she ought to be put to bed or not, and—being much the larger—assumed the responsibility of thinking for her. And so, with repeated good-night kisses, she left her; secretly wondering, as she went to her own room, if she had not, after all, been mistaken in the character of Harold's interest in the girl, and if it was not simply a good-hearted gentleman's fatherly care for a poor little friendless, almost helpless child in a strange land. Little she imagined the philosophically tranquil and self-reliant soul in that fragile body. Neila had never been deeply troubled inwardly by her situation, even when her condition and prospects had seemed darkest. Anxiety of mind she had felt, but that, as she very well understood, was quite a different thing from distress of soul.

"The unexpected may, and the inevitable must happen," she said to herself; "but the undeserved and the evadable, never."

Fatalistic as her thought may seem when so expressed, that was not the significance it bore in her mind, for its roots were deep down in a philosophy infinitely too noble and wise to engender fatalism. To her there was no hidden sense or double meaning in the words of the *Bhagavat-Gita*: "Let the motive be in the deed, and not in the event. Be not one whose motive for action is the hope of reward. Let not thy life be spent in inaction. Depend upon application, perform thy duty, abandon all thought of the consequence, and make the event equal, whether it terminate in good or evil. The action stands at a distance inferior to the application of wisdom. Seek an asylum, then, in wisdom alone; for the miserable and unhappy are so on account of the event of things." And, as far as in her lay, she sought to be like unto the truly wise man, of whom it is said in that inspired book: "His mind is undisturbed in adversity, he is happy and contented in prosperity, and he is stranger to anxiety, fear, and anger," and, furthermore, he "having received good or evil, neither rejoiceth at the one nor is cast down by the other."

But little Neila knew herself far from perfect in such sublime abstraction, such restriction of the mind to its close limitations as the servant of the soul. It would not have been in a girl's nature not to feel her pulses throb a little more quickly, not to be conscious of some unwonted emotion, when realizing that in one brief hour—a moment, as it seemed to her—care and fear had gone out of her life and love had entered in. Never before had what her philosophy taught her to regard as "the illusion of material existence" seemed so delightfully real.

And so she lay awake a long time, abandoning herself to her new joy, thinking about Harold and all she knew that he had said and done, and how he looked each time that she had seen him; at one moment feeling it strange that love should have so suddenly bloomed for her, and him; at another saying to herself that without doubt he and she must have been dear to each other in incarnations long ago—until at length her eyes closed in placid sleep made sweet by happy dreams.

The "early bird" would never have got his early worm, or at least would never have been immortalized in a proverb, if his ideas of early rising had been those of Miss Millicent Reese. The blacksmith Cupid who, perched upon her mantel-clock, marked

the flight of time had struck seven blows continuously with his tiny sledge upon his resonant silver anvil ere she moved, stretched out her big white arms, lazily yawned, and looked reproachfully across the room at him. Then she remembered her guest, and, leaping quickly out of bed and to her bath in the adjoining room, went through the multifarious and somewhat complicated procedures of a young lady's toilet with such unusual rapidity that within half an hour she was tapping at Neil's door.

(To be continued.)

WALL STREET.—FACTS FOR INVESTORS.

SO far as the business of this country is concerned, it must be conceded that it is not in all respects as good as it should be. If we had had an old-fashioned winter, I have no doubt that the business outlook would have been improved more than one hundred per cent., and that we would have had before this an old-fashioned bull movement on Wall Street. The winter is on the wane, and from now on, for the next thirty or sixty days, we may expect pretty hard times among a certain class of manufacturers and dealers in winter goods and supplies. Anything like a large number of failures would tend to handicap the market, but if these occur, we have to set off against them the constant increase in railroad earnings, the disposition among railroad managers to maintain rates, and the generally peaceful relations between competing lines.

There is one other danger, however, that the increase in railroad earnings threatens. Just as soon as the railroads in Great Britain reported higher earnings, just so soon the employes began to demand increased pay. The result was that British investors who bought first-class home securities on the promise of increased dividends because of increased earnings, were much disappointed by the results of the annual statements. Contracts for materials show that there has been a rise in their cost, and wages have been considerably increased at the demands of the employes, so that the percentage of working expense almost equals the percentage of increase in earnings. In other times, this has been precisely the result of railroad prosperity in the United States. It would not surprise me if, during the present year, we should have a concerted demand for increased wages by railroad employes, with the possible and very probable result of strikes, labor combinations, lock-outs, and all that sort of thing that agitates and oppresses Wall Street.

It must also be borne in mind, as indicative of the strength of the stock market, that there has been a constant and long-continued absorption of investment and speculative securities by long-headed financiers and capitalists who have foreseen that in due time another bull movement would inevitably set in. Some have held these securities for two or three years, and altogether a large amount of green paper has been taken from the Street, leaving it quite bare of gilt-edged stocks, and thus hampering the operations of the shorts to a very considerable degree. The bears, however, are plucky. They do not give up the fight. Having tried, with rather poor success, to knock down the coalers, they have apparently turned their attention for the time being to the grangers, and it looks to me as if they were having help from the inside. I do not know that they have decided to leave the coalers alone; I rather suspect that there is a truce, so far as these properties are concerned, and a combined assault upon them will follow a successful attack upon the grangers.

President Cable, of the Rock Island, has been widely criticised for permitting securities once considered gilt-edged on Wall Street to become the foot-ball of speculation and gambling. It seems strange that this stock should slide so easily down toward 99, considering the splendid showing it has made in the past, and the faith that old investors have pinned to it for so many years. Whether something is really wrong with the property, or whether the manipulation is for the purpose of shaking out the widows and orphans who have rested upon their investment in Rock Island so many years, I do not know; but the whole treatment of the stock emphasizes what I have repeatedly stated, that the public interest should be cared for to a greater extent by the managers of the Stock Exchange. Every corporation that lists a security should be obliged to make public at regular times, for the benefit of stockholders and outsiders, the exact condition of the property. As it is, nobody can tell what Rock Island is doing. There may be breakers ahead that President Cable and one or two others are advised of, and it may be that there is no difficulty at all, but that imaginary difficulties are frightening away investors for the time being.

The sudden announcement of the increase in the dividend of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad stemmed for a time the attack on the grangers, but an unexpected report in the decrease of the December earnings of the St. Paul, amounting to over \$71,000, looked to me like an effort to supply ammunition to the bear attack on the railroads of the Northwest. All these inside movements of manipulators who are elected not for such purposes, but simply as the trustees and custodians of immense properties, reflect discredit on the character of the American people. If stockholders would combine to demand of the Stock Exchange some protection of their interests, and if they would combine in the various States under the guidance of some first-class railroad lawyer (I do not mean a lawyer employed by railroads, but one familiar with railroad law), to compel legislation that would protect the stockholder, there speedily would be an end of this shameless disregard of private rights. Any banking firm of independence, courage, and aggressiveness could rally about it a band of stockholders in the good cause whose work would prove effective in a short time.

Two plans for the re-organization of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad have now been put before the stockholders. One is called the Berlin plan, which has the cordial support of Messrs. Gould and Sage, and which operates to the advantage of the second bondholders, of which they are heavy holders, while the other is a plan devised by the representatives of several large New York banking firms, and is intended to be more equitable for the first-mortgage bondholders. I have been asked to present the merits of these two plans, but I doubt whether the merits are clearly involved in either. An inquiry addressed to me by a reader of this paper in Texas regarding the character of Mr. Oleott, who is at the head of the Berlin scheme, will be answered as soon as I can obtain the information he desires. I think,

however, that my correspondent is in error. It must be a case of mistaken identity.

The report of the Lead Trust did not warrant the attack made on the stock. It was conservative in its tone. It showed that the property was earning enough to pay small dividends on a stock that is confessedly watered to three times its natural capital. The recommendation that the stock be compressed to one-third of the present amount is wise, and ought to be carried out. It would then have more of the confidence of the public—something the stock has needed ever since it has been notorious that it was mostly water.

The Sugar Trust bobs up and down according to the various phases of the negotiations secretly conducted with Claus Spreckels, its great opponent, and the owner of the new refinery in Philadelphia. I am in a position to say to my readers that, notwithstanding Mr. Spreckels's repeated denials that he would ever make a trade or a dickie with the Sugar Trust, these negotiations have been under way. This only justifies what I said months ago, that Mr. Spreckels was in the sugar business to make money either out of the public or the Trust. If the Trust will make it more of an object to deal with it than with the public, Mr. Spreckels would be little less than human if he should comply. Sugar Trust no doubt will have a value in time, but it is a very dangerous security to handle. One may as well buy lottery-tickets and be done with it.

Another Trust is getting from under. The Linseed-oil Trust yields to public sentiment against such corporations, and proposes to reorganize under the laws of Illinois. This Trust, like that in Lead, is very strong, and if the water were squeezed out of it, and if it made public statements, as the Lead Trust has commenced to do and as the Sugar Trust should have done—in other words, if it took its stockholders into its confidence—it could command that confidence and a share of the public patronage. When will all the Trusts learn that this is the only way to escape suspicion and reap success?

I have a word of special advice for my readers, and that is to keep away from Reading stock. All this talk about an effort to wrest the control from Mr. Corbin is intended, I sincerely believe, for the purpose of unloading the enormous holdings of Mr. Wormser and his friends upon the innocents of Wall Street. There is no reason in the world why Reading stock should sell at the figure it does, which is only a trifle below the price of the third income bonds. It should be borne in mind that these income bonds only equal in amount about half the stock, and that before a dividend can be paid upon the latter, interest must be paid upon the former. This in itself is a clear evidence of the manipulation that is boosting up Reading. If it sold at 15 it would be nearer its market value, according to the general impression of people who have watched it.

A resident of Baltimore writes to know if I will answer a question concerning a certain security. If he will give me the facts I will be glad to express my opinion impartially and fairly. I am always ready to answer questions regarding financial matters addressed to me in good faith by the readers of this paper.

Jasper

(For "The Hermit's" article on Insurance, see page 59.)

OUR PICTURES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

WE give on page 68 an illustration of the Portuguese port of Laureço-Marques, situated on Delagoa Bay, near the mouth of the Limpopo River, which is the real bone of contention in the latest English-Portuguese controversy. The importance of this port arises from the fact that it is the key to the Transvaal district, with its wealth of gold and silver mines. The English, once master of the Portuguese possessions at Delagoa Bay, would probably strangle the valiant republic of the Boers, and the Transvaal would become a British colony. The inhabitants of that coast belong to the same type of negroes that populate the regions of the great lakes.

On the same page the reader will find a group representing Henry M. Stanley and his staff, the original of which was made in Africa and presented by Stanley to the French African explorer, Captain Trivier. The main figures of the picture will be easily recognized.

THE young Princess of Monaco, wife of Prince Albert I., who in September last succeeded to the throne of that little principality, is a woman remarkable for beauty and wealth. She is a daughter of the late Paris banker, Baron Heime, from whom she is said to have inherited about twenty million francs. At the age of twenty she was married to the Duke of Richelieu in 1878, and her first husband having died in 1880, she married the Prince of Monaco in 1885.

THE Governor-General of Canada recently made a visit to the Pacific slope by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When "crossing the Rockies," the vice-regal party were provided with seats on the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and were thus enabled to obtain glimpses of the mountain scenery which ordinary travelers do not enjoy.

MANITOU, IN COLORADO.

COLORADO is rich in mines of silver, in magnificent scenery, in majestic mountains, and in resorts of healing. Among these latter, Manitou, at the base of Pike's Peak, eighty miles southeast of Denver, is conspicuous. The elevation above the sea-level is 6,296 feet, and the town is surrounded on all sides by scenery of the grandest and most impressive character. Tourists ascend Pike's Peak on horseback from this point, and Colorado Springs, five miles away, may be easily reached. Manitou has several large summer hotels, and remarkable soda springs, which possess highly valuable sanitary properties. There is also a spring containing iron. Eastern tourists seeking new fields of enjoyment, and invalids in search of a health-giving retreat, will find at Manitou the realization of their largest desires.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MEXICO has recognized the United States of Brazil.

THE Adam Forepaugh Circus has been sold to an English syndicate for \$1,900,000.

THE United States Senate has ratified the Samoan treaty with only twelve opposing votes.

A METHODIST university is to be founded in Washington, D. C., and a site has already been selected.

IN Leipsic, recently, a lawyer was imprisoned two days for carrying a challenge to fight a duel.

THE Virginia Legislature has refused, by a decided vote, to re-establish the whipping-post in the State.

THE proposed issue of silver notes by the Bank of England has been abandoned on account of the opposition of the leading bankers.

IT is authoritatively stated that the Czar has declared that he will not recognize the Brazilian republic during the lifetime of Dom Pedro.

SIXTEEN culprits were tied to the whipping-post and publicly flogged at Newcastle, Del., a few days since. The total number of lashes administered was 103.

THE West Virginia Legislature, by a party vote, has terminated the contest over the Governorship by declaring Fleming, Democrat, to have been legally elected.

CONGRESS is to be asked to pass a bill prepared by the National Guard Association, appropriating \$1,000,000 to be divided among the militia of the several States.

TREMENDOUS avalanches recently almost entirely obliterated the village of Burke in Idaho. In Oregon great damage has been done by floods caused by melting snow.

"NO MAN'S LAND" will soon cease to be an asylum for criminals. Attorney-General Miller has decided that it is embraced in the Eastern Judicial District of Texas.

THE French Minister of Marine desires to add seventy-eight new craft to the navy during 1891, of which ten shall be heavy iron-clads, and eleven cruisers of various classes.

THE Anti-slavery Conference at Brussels has agreed upon the establishment of measures of surveillance over the caravan routes in Africa in order to prevent the overland transport of slaves.

THE National Executive Silver Committee is arranging for a series of public meetings, to be held in all the large cities of the country, to induce Congress to take favorable action on silver legislation.

THE British Parliament will be asked to vote \$250,000 to defray the expenses of the Parnell Commission. The gratification of British hostility to the Home-rule leader seems to have been a costly operation.

A RUSSIAN Government committee has prepared a plan for the through Siberian Railway, to be completed in ten years. The total length of the line is to be 4,375 miles, and the total cost 250,000,000 roubles.

DR. BAPCHINSKI, of St. Petersburg, announces that after a series of experiments and studies, pursued through years, he has established the fact that diphtheria can be cured by inoculation with the virus of erysipelas.

AT the close of the year the Postmaster-General will award twelve gold medals to railway mail clerks making the best record for quick and accurate distribution of cards representing post-offices by routes or counties.

THE decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Mormon test oath in Idaho goes a long way toward solving the Mormon question by permitting the disfranchisement, not of polygamists merely, but of those who are members of an order which practices or encourages plural marriage.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has granted a writ of error carrying the case of the condemned Chicago anarchists, Fielden, Schwab, and Neibe, to the United States Supreme Court. The ground is taken that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was violated, because the prisoners were not present in the State Supreme Court when the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

IT is thought to be certain that the British Government will introduce legislation this session dealing with Ireland, and it is stated, on good authority, that \$100,000,000 will be devoted to the development of the Ashbourne acts, and that the Irish drainage bills will be re-introduced. It is not yet certain whether any local self-government bill for Ireland will be introduced, but it is not impossible.

THE recent municipal contest in Salt Lake City was one of the fiercest ever conducted. It really began in June last, and has been growing in intensity ever since, ending with immense torch-light parades, in which the Liberals turned out 4,000 men against 3,000 marshaled by the Mormons. The election, held on the 11th inst., resulted in a Liberal victory, their ticket being elected by 800 majority. Thus Mormonism is for the first time vanquished in its own capital.

IT is said that cargoes of Chinamen and opium are landed at Victoria, B. C., and smuggled across the border into the United States. This smuggling business is very profitable to the ship-owners, and is attended by very little risk. Chinese merchants pay as high as \$50 per capita for transportation for coolies, and the profit on opium smuggled into the United States is enormous. Thirty Celestials constitute a consignment for an ordinary sloop, and the usual quantity of opium necessary to fill out the cargo insures a profit of over \$2,000 to the owner for a trip consuming not more than twelve hours' time.

THE Democratic Legislature of Mississippi has passed a resolution to hold a Constitutional Convention, and if the Governor signs it the campaign for the election of delegates will soon begin. An impression prevails in the State that the chief purpose for calling the convention is to devise means for giving a legal sanction to the suppression of the colored vote by establishing an educational qualification for voters. There are a large number of illiterate white Democratic voters, as well as illiterate black Republican voters in Mississippi, and it is hardly possible that they will stand quietly by and see themselves disfranchised.

GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

["Life is all too short, child, for the deeds that man would do."—A remark once made to the writer by General Sherman.]

NOT too short for a nation to crown thee with laurels
Unfading as stars in thy battle-worn flag;
Not too short for the brave soldier-boys of our nation
To yield thee devotion that never shall lag.

Not too short to have gained for thy name such a glory
As all through the ages shall ever be told;
Not too short to have written thy name as a hero
On the battle-scarred list that our nation enrols.

Not too short for a nation to render thee homage,
Though war-drums are silent and battle-flags furled;
Not too short for a nation's great love to enfold thee,
While the tale of thy valor is told to the world.

Though our weapons to-day are only bright flowers,
We will weave them in chains that shall fetter thee fast—
Fast in our hearts as the stars in that banner
Thou hast fearlessly fought for in days that are past.

SCHONHAR, N. Y.

EMMA S. THOMAS.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BRADLEY-MARTINS.

WHY the Bradley-Martins are not known simply as the Martins, or Mr. and Mrs. B. Martin, is something I have never been able to discover. Mr. Martin's father was an Albany gentleman known to merchants at the State capital a quarter of a century ago as an exceedingly able cashier in a leading bank. His name, I believe, was Frederick Martin, but his family was not known in Albany as the Frederick-Martins, and Mr. Martin's brother, who is a member of the Union Club, is known simply as Mr. Martin, and no reference is made to his Christian name, except by himself on his visiting card. The fact remains, however, that the Bradley-Martins are known as the Bradley-Martins, probably by reason of a practice introduced by the Bradley-Martins themselves, who have an ear for the majestic rhythm of language, and an eye for the picturesque. The sound of Bradley-Martin certainly appeals to the music in our souls, and the appearance of the name, whether on the printed page or realized in the persons of its owners, satisfies our cravings for the spectacular.

But the Bradley-Martins are far more imposing from a social point of view than they are because of this hyphenated description of themselves, or because of the sonata effect attendant on the pronunciation of their name. From a social point of view the family is unquestionably one of the four or five leading families of New York City. Not so rich as the Astors or the Vanderbilts, the Bradley-Martins entertain so sumptuously that the members of the 400, who rate people largely according to the extravagance of their hospitality, place them alongside the two millionaire families I have mentioned. And after these three families and the Whitneys are named, the list of those who are now in the race for social leadership in the metropolis is practically concluded. The interesting point to be made in regard to the Bradley-Martins, however, is not that they are so conspicuous in New York society, but that they have attained that position in so short a time, and that before they reached this glittering prominence they were steeped in comparative obscurity.

The Bradley-Martins are living refutations of the theory, which I believe is very widely held and not infrequently expressed, that social pre-eminence in New York is only attained by people with grandfathers and people whose immediate ancestors have not soiled their fingers or tormented their souls by reason of any association with the vulgarity of trade. History records nothing of any importance concerning the grandfathers of the Bradley-Martins, and it is well known in New York that Mrs. Martin's father, Isaac Sherman, soiled his fingers so effectively in the business of manufacturing staves for barrels, and afterward getting into Wall Street up to his elbows, that he left behind him, when he abandoned this world of mingled trade and society, something like \$7,000,000. I don't know whether the Bradley-Martins started on the road to social recognition and distinction with any other disadvantages than these, but so far as the presence of trade and the absence of approved grandfathers are concerned, they were abundantly handicapped. The fact that they have so prominent a position among the swells and howling swells of New York to-day, notwithstanding the handicapping, is not only a refutation of the proposition concerning grandfathers frequently advanced by some of the fossils in the Union Club, but should serve as a distinct and delightful encouragement to various millionaires in Wall Street and millionaires from the West, who, I am given to understand, are desirous of attaining the social altitudes which the Martins, that is to say, the Bradley-Martins, have now achieved.

The Bradley-Martins did not attempt to do anything of importance in New York society until after the death of the lamented manufacturer of staves, Isaac Sherman. This was Mrs. Bradley-Martin's father, and he is described by old New-Yorkers who had the pleasure of meeting him as a shrewd and able old gentleman. He is said to have been an accomplished statistician and financier, and to have made the greater part of his money by investing the profits derived from staves in staving good railroad bonds, of whose existence he learned in Wall Street. Old Wall Street men say that he bought up several issues of bonds at low prices, and then serenely watched them sail upward to ten-story and mansard-roof quotations. When Sherman began buying railroad bonds in the market, everybody else was speculating in stocks. It was not the fashion to deal in bonds, as it is now, and he therefore had opportunities to make some exceedingly good bargains. He was a conservative old man, however, and nobody ever suspected how rich the results of these speculations, or, more properly speaking, these investments of his were.

The story is that he selected Bradley-Martin as a husband for his daughter after watching the young man for some time, and after having become convinced of his industry and intelligence. When the engagement was made, Isaac Sherman's daughter was a wonderfully plump and pretty girl, with round, open eyes and rosy cheeks, and a vivacious and friendly manner. Young Martin was rather slight in figure, but had an eager and alert face, and all the intelligence for which the elder man gave him credit. The

couple were married about twenty years ago, and Martin, coming down from Albany, established himself with his wife in his father-in-law's house. Whatever business he did after his marriage was in association with his father-in-law, and it is said that under the old gentleman's judicious guidance he accumulated a personal fortune. But all this was, of course, as nothing to the fortune left by Isaac Sherman, the dimensions of which are understood to have been quite as great a surprise to his immediate family as they were to the world at large. Sherman lived so quietly and unostentatiously that nobody ever had any idea of his real wealth. When his financial position was spoken of it was estimated at the outside that he was worth \$500,000. Finally he died, and the story went around the clubs that he had left about \$7,000,000, and that he was, in reality, one of the richest men in New York. The story was at first stoutly discredited, but the evidence of its truth accumulated, and the club gossips made the best of their miscalculations, and the Bradley-Martins proceeded to make the best of the money.

That their social ambition knew no bounds was a fact not immediately disclosed by anything they did. They observed the forms of mourning, and they conducted themselves with the good taste that has always distinguished them. At the end of two years, however, they began to move toward the social eminences for which they yearned. The Sherman millions had been left equally between Mrs. Sherman and the daughter, Mrs. Bradley-Martin, and as the mother-in-law in this case was devoted to her daughter's husband, and had every belief and confidence in him, the immense fortune was practically undivided. The income from it is variously estimated at \$400,000 and \$500,000. With this princely income at their command, the Martins concluded that nothing was impossible, and they proceeded forthwith. They started out with a series of elaborate dinners for twenty-four, giving social *gourmets a menu* which not only afforded them epicurean delights for the moment or for the hour, but furnished them with themes for club gossip and enthusiastic description later on. With this *menu* they dispensed choice and costly wines, and the tables were wonders of floral decoration. Mrs. Bradley-Martin adopted Mrs. Astor's favorite roses, *Gloire de Paris*, and their dinner-table was filled and banked with them, so that the result in color and the result in fragrance was impressive in the highest degree. Society people are very much like other people who can resist a great many things much more successfully than they can the attractions of a carefully conceived and brilliantly executed dinner, and they began to be drawn toward the Martins, or, rather, the Bradley-Martins, with a gratitude whose enthusiasm it is perhaps easier to imagine than accurately to describe. The Bradley-Martins began to find their way into the best houses in New York, precisely as the owners of those houses had previously found their way to the Bradley-Martins' dinners, and very soon the Bradley-Martins had the satisfaction of finding their names mentioned in the next-door paragraphs in the papers to the names of the oldest and richest families of Gotham.

It is unnecessary to trace their triumphal social progress step by step. It started with elaborate dinners, and reached a brilliantly successful stage with what is still remembered as almost a miracle in the way of a fancy-dress ball. This ball only occurred four or five years ago, but it was conceived on such unique lines, and carried out with so much spirit and reckless disregard of expenditure, that the social world of New York became excited to an unwonted degree. Advance paragraphs appeared in the newspapers just as though the Bradley-Martins' fancy-dress ball were a new Gilbert and Sullivan opera, or the latest production of the American dramatist. It was announced that the garden in the rear of the two Bradley-Martin houses on Twentieth Street would be boarded over after the English fashion, and that a temporary ball-room would be devised with canvas roof, and that this quaint apartment would be decorated and illuminated in the most unique and poetical way possible. The names of the distinguished guests to be present were printed again and again, and it was finally declared that the whole production, or, to speak less theatrically, the entire entertainment would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Public curiosity was stimulated to the uttermost, and the swells and howling swells of the town, most of whom had received invitations, were just as curious as anybody to witness the results of all this unusual and elaborate preparation. Matters indeed reached the point where the members of the most exclusive families in New York had become so interested in the Bradley-Martins' social experiment, that it would have been impossible for them to have stayed away from the fancy-dress ball, even if the Bradley-Martins had been wholly unacceptable in society, instead of being, as they were, almost wholly acceptable. The fancy-dress ball was given as announced, and was a brilliant success, and after that the Bradley-Martins wandered up and down society pretty much as they pleased and found no barriers or five-barred gates across the road in any direction.

The social history of the Bradley-Martins from this time on may be very briefly summarized. While they were in New York they continued to give sensational entertainments, and while they were away from New York, as they have been, New York heard of similar gay and brilliant doings in Paris and London. The Martins spend a portion of their \$400,000 annual income leasing the most magnificent apartments in the Hotel Continental, in Paris, for three months during the spring, and making a similar engagement at Thomas's, which is the swell hotel in London, for the London season. Besides this, they make up a party of London fashionable people toward the end of the season there, and repair to an estate in Scotland for the shooting. This estate, which is known as Ballacran, the Martins rent year after year, and it is understood that they pay \$10,000 for it.

The Bradley-Martins have unquestionably advanced themselves in New York society largely by spending so much of their time abroad. This statement may appear paradoxical, but it is none the less true. The Martins came back to New York this winter after spending eighteen months away from it. Never before were they received so cordially, or were allowed the social position which they have held during the past three months. Mrs. Martin received the guests at the New Year's Ball in association with Mrs. William Astor, who is still acknowledged to be the society leader in New York, a social honor of which she would not have dreamed five years ago, and both before and since that time

she has been a conspicuous figure at all the swell entertainments and the swellest people in town have resorted to her house. All these distinctions would not have come to her, I sincerely believe, had the Bradley-Martins stayed here right along instead of dividing their time between here and Europe. The fact that society people had heard of them dining the American Minister to France at the Continental Hotel in Paris, and entertaining Lord this and Lady somebody else at their shooting-box in Scotland has, with our slavish admiration of English and imported things, given them a prestige which they would never have secured if they had stayed at home. It may be taken, therefore, as proved, that a good deal of the social eminence of the Bradley-Martins in New York to-day has been purchased by the money they have spent in Paris and London.

The Martins sail away for Paris on the 1st of March, and I have no doubt that a great many millionaires, with their families, who hold a similar ambition to that held by the Bradley-Martins five years ago, which the Martins have now realized, encouraged by this exposition, will attempt to scale the Alpine heights of society and perch upon the maelstrom, just as the Bradley-Martins have done. The Martins have proved that, in spite of the contamination of trade and the lack of a genealogical tree, a family can accomplish, under favorable conditions, almost anything in New York society which it sets out to accomplish. This brief recapitulation of their adventures, indeed, seems to suggest the following simple formula for those who aspire to social leadership:

Give a series of elaborate dinners to the best people in town, first having made sure that the invitations to dinner will be accepted. Follow up the elaborate dinners with entertainments so swell and so sensational in their character that they may be advertised in the same way as a new comic opera or the latest English melodrama. Do not fail to borrow the cleverness of the theatrical manager, and casually mention at the Union Club the money expended on your entertainment, and how much it costs you to lift the curtain, so to speak, on all this splendor. Then go abroad. Associate with the barons of Germany, the counts of France and Italy, and the lords and ladies of England. Have your foreign doings frequently and faithfully chronicled in the cable dispatches. Add to this a box at the opera, a superb equipage, a common-school education and fairly good manners, and there you are.

The only thing required which some people, perhaps, have not readily at hand are the \$7,000,000 and the income of \$400,000 a year.

Yellowplush

HON. C. B. SMITH.

WE give on this page a portrait of Hon. C. B. Smith, the Republican contestant from the Fourth West Virginia District, who was recently seated by the House of Representatives. It was to prevent action in this case that the Democratic minority filibustered so vigorously for over a fortnight. Owing to the firmness and decision of Speaker Reed, the contest has resulted not only in the admission of Mr. Smith to the seat of



WEST VIRGINIA.—HON. C. B. SMITH, SEATED AS REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—PHOTO BY BELL.

which he had been defrauded, but also in the adoption by the House of a set of rules which give the majority its just rights and will hereafter make it impossible for a factious minority to embarrass and delay the public business for mere partisan ends.

It is a matter of some concern in the Irish Home-rule party that Mr. Parnell is not so robust as he was a few years ago, and some doubts are entertained whether he can much longer stand the strain of continuous Parliamentary work. Either John Dillon or Sexton would probably succeed to the leadership in the event of his enforced withdrawal.

The well-known actor, Wilson Barrett, recently refused to give a Sunday dramatic performance in Chicago, notwithstanding the fact that he was offered a guarantee of \$1,000 if he would do so. All respectable play-goers will applaud this action as a manly deference to those traditions as to Sabbath observance which are common to all English-speaking peoples. It is a pity that all actors, great and small, are not governed by like regard for the best public opinion.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.



PENNSYLVANIA.—THE FREE LIBRARY BUILDING PRESENTED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE TO ALLEGHANY CITY, AND FORMALLY OPENED FEBRUARY 20TH.—FROM A PHOTO BY R. L. H. DABBS.—[SEE PAGE 58.]

WE give on page 57 an illustration of the free library building presented to Alleghany City by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and formally opened with imposing ceremonies on the 20th inst. The building cost \$250,000. This gift, it is understood, will be supplemented by the erection of a similar institution in the city of Pittsburg, costing from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The proposed structure will have two semi-detached parts, in one of which will be the rooms of the different societies of the city, making up the Academy of Sciences, such as the Microscopical, the Amateur

Photographic, the Engineering, and the Art Society. In the other part will be the library and music-hall. It is intended to make it a magnificent structure, and the size will allow of a wide scope for embellishment. But this does not cover the full extent of Mr. Carnegie's generous intentions. Three branch libraries are to be erected on the South Side, East End, and Lawrenceville. These will be two-story structures of fine architectural design, and complete in every detail. It is intended to have a reading-room on the first floor, and the library on the second, with a small hall for free scientific lectures. Between these branches and the Central Library there will be a constant interchange of books, thereby keeping a fresh supply of volumes always on hand.

INSURANCE.—DAYLIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

A MILWAUKEE correspondent, who represents an insurance company of excellent standing, but of the assessment class, I think is mistaken in writing me to say that it is "an incontrovertible fact that of 400,000 policies written by the old-line companies during the last twenty years, in not one single instance has either one of them paid what it estimated it would pay." Making inquiry at the office of the Mutual Life of this city respecting this matter, and asking for an explicit answer, I was shown a printed circular giving examples of dividends actually declared during 1889 on the "five years' distribution policies" issued in 1884, together with the dividends as estimated by the company at the time of the issue of the policies. The circular states that "the actual results of every one of these policies, and of every policy whose distribution period has been reached in the Mutual Life, are better than the company's estimates." The number of the policy was given in each case, and according to the figures, the statement of the Mutual Life was verified. I took pains, however, in order that there should be no misunderstanding, to ask President McCurdy whether I could have the names of the policy-holders and their residences if I desired them for verification of the printed statements. He very promptly and courteously replied in the affirmative, and said that he desired that the public should have full knowledge of all the facts in regard to the matter. If my correspondent, therefore, will find any instance reported in the circular of the Mutual Life which he has reason to believe misrepresents the facts, I trust he will notify me, and I will set on foot an investigation, with or without the aid of the officers of the Mutual.

In reply to the same question, Comptroller McCall, of the Equitable Company, promptly furnished me with several printed statements showing that in a large number of conspicuous instances, policy-holders had expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the results of the Equitable Tontine policies. I may add that Mr. McCall also offered me any opportunity I desired to verify these statements. My interest in the matter is simply to deal justly with the public as well as with the insurance companies, and if my correspondent in Milwaukee can fortify the statement he has made and which he declares to be "incontestable," I will be glad if he will send me the basis of his belief.

A correspondent in Syracuse asks me if I will take pains to find out how the reserve fund of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York is invested. If my correspondent will write to the president of this company, Mr. E. B. Harper, or if he will call upon any agent of the corporation, I have no doubt he can obtain the information he seeks. If he can not, and will communicate with me, I will endeavor to secure it for him.

The week has disclosed several investigations of fire companies—and, by the way, I must say to several correspondents that I am not an expert in fire-insurance matters, and therefore cannot reply to inquiries regarding them. Another development of the week seriously affected a prominent official of the Des Moines (Iowa) Insurance Company. The directors, who must have been sadly remiss in the performance of their duties, suddenly discovered that the manager had made an unwarranted overdraft on the company's funds amounting to about \$9,000. Of course he had to withdraw from official relations with the company, but would it not have been better if this manager had been under the supervision of the board of directors? However, the Des Moines Insurance Company did not suffer as badly as the Connecticut Mutual did a few years ago, when \$500,000 were stolen from it by one of its agents, and a long time elapsed before it was discovered that a thief was at work, or rather before it was deemed necessary to reveal the facts to the public. This revelation regarding the loose management of the Connecticut Mutual did more to injure that corporation than anything else that ever happened to it. Worse than all, when explanations were sought, the officers seemed to be afraid to speak, and the explanation finally vouchsafed was far from satisfactory to many policy-holders. Honest management is what all insurance companies need. It is not what all appear to have.

I advised my readers last week to watch the annual reports of the insurance companies generally. The first of the annual statements of the three great companies of this city has been issued—that of the Mutual Life. The enormous, almost incalculable, extent of the insurance business of the United States is revealed by the fact that this company had new business written during the year amounting to \$151,000,000, an increase in new risks alone of nearly \$50,000,000 over the preceding year. The outstanding insurance of this company amounts to nearly \$566,000,000, and its income from all sources is over \$31,000,000 per annum—in other words, enough to give every man, woman, and child in the State of New York \$6 a piece. The Mutual paid out during the year over \$15,000,000, or almost \$3 a head for every man, woman, and child in the State. Figures like these are simply amazing; they justify all that I have said in favor of wise, sagacious, and economical management and careful supervision of insurance officers.

Several small insurance companies of this city were brought to book by our alert State Insurance Department recently. They were all assessment corporations. The report of examiners disclosed that the Mutual Accident Association has been sold out by the sheriff, realizing \$200 to meet unpaid liabilities of over \$50,000. The Security Mutual Benefit Society of New York was also found to be in a deplorable condition, and the Mercantile Mutual Accident Society of New York was reported to have considerable

unpaid losses on its books with little or no cash to meet its liabilities. These three New York companies sought to make an alliance with the New England Accident Association of Boston, but how successful the effort was is not revealed. The revelations regarding three such concerns, all made at one time and in the course of a few days, do not surprise me. The number of small mushroom insurance companies springing up on every side is so great that no one can keep track of them. The wonder is that people are so gullible as to deal with them, when there are old-line and assessment companies of reputation, standing, and character offering security infinitely better than the new concerns dare even promise.

A correspondent in Boston, wants to know if my attention has been called to a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. O'Connor to amend Chapter 361 of the laws of 1883. He says it aims a blow at policy-holders in the strongest insurance companies, and he asks me to call the attention of Superintendent Maxwell to the harm that the passage of this bill would result in. Superintendent Maxwell is at Albany, at the scene of operations. I take it that he is advised of the nature of every insurance bill introduced in the Legislature. I shall endeavor to ascertain the character of Mr. O'Connor's measure, and will call the attention of the Superintendent to it if it is inimical to the interests of the public.

A correspondent in Chattanooga, Tenn., presents facts in reference to a policy issued to him by the *Etna* Company of Hartford. The statement as presented to me is entirely unfavorable to the *Etna*, but I cannot give an expression of opinion until I have more closely examined the facts. I am now making calculations from the standpoint of an actuary regarding a policy issued by this company to a prominent citizen of Terre Haute. After I have finished that matter I shall gladly consider the facts presented by the gentleman in Chattanooga.

I feel at liberty to thank my numerous correspondents for the kindly evidences of appreciation of my efforts to throw the sunlight of publicity on insurance matters. They can depend upon it that I shall give them the truth as I find it, regardless of what insurance companies or corporations may say or do. I may add that several important communications are left unanswered this week because of a lack of time for thorough investigation.

The Hermit.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION OPENED.

THE opening of the great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota to settlement, on the 11th inst., was marked by a grand incursion of boomers into the coveted territory. For weeks previous intending settlers had congregated on the banks of the Missouri River, waiting the signal to enter, and it required the utmost activity on the part of the Indian police along the boundaries of the reservation to prevent individuals and parties crossing the line. In one case a party of some fifty boomers crossed the reservation about twelve miles north of Chamberlain, South Dakota, and commenced the erection of buildings in the interior, but they were pursued by a posse of police and compelled to abandon their programme. Large numbers of boomers also congregated at Peterson's Bottom, twelve miles below Chamberlain, but the principal rush was at the town last named, where crowds of townsite boomers passed over for the purpose of occupying the valuable bottom lands. The weather was clear and warm, and very favorable to the opening to settlement of this immense tract.

The tract which has been ceded to the Government and has now been thrown open to settlement, extends from the Missouri to the Black Hills, and then north; it embraces, likewise, a part of the fertile Winnebago Crow Creek Reservation on the east bank of the Missouri River, south of Pierre. The area of this great tract is equal to that of New Hampshire and Massachusetts combined, and lies, all of it, in South Dakota. Three rivers run through it and the valleys are of wonderful fertility.

BIG GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

WE illustrate on page 49 the manufacture of heavy guns for the navy, as carried on at the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C. This is the only Government yard devoted exclusively to the manufacture of ordnance, and it possesses, therefore, a peculiar interest to visitors. Guns of all sizes—six, eight, ten, and twelve-inch—are produced, between one and two years being required to complete one of the larger size. These guns throw projectiles from eight to ten miles, and the average cost is about \$30,000. Among the guns on which work is now being prosecuted, are four ten-inch rifles for the cruiser *Maine*. A ten-inch rifle is a rifle with a bore ten inches in diameter. The length of the gun is 329 inches and the length of the bore 310. It weighs a little over twenty-four tons. A charge of 250 pounds of powder hurls a steel bolt weighing 500 pounds from the gun with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The effective range of this gun is about nine miles. She could drop a shell on the deck of an enemy that was hull down beyond the horizon. At a range of 1,000 yards the projectile would pierce the armor of anything afloat, save perhaps the turrets and water-line belts of half-a-dozen of the greatest ships. So far as the ships of the *Maine's* size are concerned, there is not one that has the armor to resist these projectiles. In actual battle these guns could be fired seven to eight times each in half an hour. They could drive a shell into the hull of the enemy every minute, if the gunners had the requisite skill; but, allowing for errors in judgment, it is fair to suppose that in a sea duel she would strike the enemy with her big shells once in two minutes.

In addition to the ten-inch guns the *Maine* carries six of six-inch calibre, which are also being made at the Washington yard. These guns are 196 inches long, weigh 4.9 tons, take a charge of fifty pounds of powder, and a shell of 100 pounds. They lift the shell over five miles of water or drive it through 12.5 inches of wrought-iron at the muzzle. Since these guns can be worked more than twice as fast as the big ones, the enemy would find hundred-pound shells coming in at a rate that would add to his warmth and to the interest of the spectacle—say once in fifty seconds after allowing for misses.

PERSONAL.

MISS MARY ANDERSON recently admitted her engagement to Mr. Navarro.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY has been elected a member of the Russian Geographical Society.

MILAN, the ex-King of Serbia, lost a quarter of a million francs recently at the Monaco gambling-table.

SECRETARY TRACY, though not yet fully restored to health, has resumed his duties at the Navy Department.

MR. GLADSTONE has again refused an offer made by a firm of American publishers of \$30,000 yearly for everything he writes for the public.

THE indictments against Richmond and Kerr, who were indicted for bribing the hoodle Aldermen in New York, have been formally dismissed.

MR. SPURGEON has just published the thirty-fifth volume of his sermons. Two thousand one hundred of these discourses have been put into print.

MR. JOHN CORBETT, a member of the British Parliament, has presented to Harvard College a miniature on silver of Washington, the Father of his Country.

GENERAL SALAMANCA, Captain-General of Cuba, died on the 7th inst., and General J. Chinchilla, formerly Spanish Minister of War, has been appointed as his successor.

THE Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Count of Paris, was recently arrested in Paris for entering France in violation of the law banishing all pretenders to the throne.

MR. RICHARD CROKER has resigned the position of City Chamberlain, in New York, on account of ill-health, and Mr. T. C. Crain has been appointed in his place.

REV. DR. TALMAGE expects to have his new Brooklyn church ready for dedication before the close of the year. The seating capacity will be about 5,000, and its cost will be \$150,000.

THE New York Assembly has directed the Judiciary Committee to make a searching investigation of the conduct of Judge Henry W. Bookstaver in connection with the Flack divorce conspiracy.

AMONG recent deaths were those of Rear-Admiral Stephen P. Quackenbush, United States Navy; the Duke of Montpensier, fifth son of Louis Philippe of France; and Colonel Isaac W. Patton, ex-Mayor of New Orleans.

BISMARCK in his private capacity carries on the business of distiller, paper-maker, and farmer, and has recently added that of brick-maker, having established a large brick-yard near Lauenburg, where a fine bed of clay exists.

TIPPOO TIL, it is said, has been taught draw-poker by the American and English explorers in Africa. The wily Arab slave's present stock of ivory is estimated at eighty-seven tons, so that it is hopeless to attempt to bluff against him.

MRS. STANLEY BROWN (Mollie Garfield) is living in Washington with her husband, and is a very sensible, interesting young woman. She does not go into society much, but at the Cabinet receptions at Secretary Windom's—her father's Secretary of the Treasury, too—she is very often seen.

AMONG other recent appointments by the President, was that of F. M. Ryder, one of the most popular and worthy young Republicans of Connecticut, as Consul at Quebec; Samuel Morrill, of Indiana, as Consul-General to Calcutta; and Edward Bedloe, of Pennsylvania, as Consul at Amoy, China.

THE Pope is absorbed in the gloomy task of superintending his own monument, which is a sepulchral urn, over which stands a life-size statue of himself, and on either side colossal statues of Religion and Justice in Carrara marble. The urn, of porphyry, will take three years to complete, and will cost \$25,000.

GENERAL PHILIP COOK has been appointed Secretary of State of Georgia. He is commonly and familiarly known as the "old war-horse," having been among the earliest rebels to take the field in 1861, and having fought through the war with marked courage until the siege of Petersburg, when he was wounded and taken prisoner.

MR. JOHN E. REYBURN, just elected as the successor of Hon. William D. Kelly in the House of Representatives, has been for twelve years a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, to which he was elected after four years' service in the lower branch of the Legislature. He is a lawyer, and has large manufacturing and real-estate interests. He is a strong advocate of the protective policy, and has always ranked as a radical Republican.

MRS. MARY SCHENLEY, who owns large estates in Pittsburg, has decided to give a large plot of land worth \$100,000 for the founding of an institution for the blind. This is in addition to a former gift of land valued at \$500,000 for a public park. Mrs. Schenley is a Pittsburg woman by birth, and the widow of an English army officer. She inherited an enormous fortune from her father. Ill health compels her to reside in England. The erection of the institution will be begun the coming spring.

FRANK RICHMOND, the trumpet-voiced herald of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, died recently in Barcelona, Spain, from a cold contracted while on duty. Richmond was an orator of unique fame. It is doubtful if any other man of his time had lifted up his voice to so many people. He was not an elocutionist, but the penetration of his vocal organ was enormous, and yet never shrill. Moreover, he was intelligent and witty. He was well paid. For a long time he drew \$150 a week, and he was thus able to put by a snug little sum.

IN German Government circles there is apparently much satisfaction over the settlement of the Samoan troubles by the ratification of the Berlin treaty. Recently Minister Phelps and his wife were invited to dinner by Prince Bismarck, to make the acquaintance of the family and drink a glass of Rhenish wine over the settlement of the question. The dinner hour was an early one, and the only person present, exclusive of the family and Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, was Dr. Schwenninger. After dinner they went to the library, and the Chancellor lighted his long pipe and sent for some whisky which, he said, was a recent gift from a friend in the United States. The Chancellor then proposed, and all drank, the health of the President of the United States.



MANITOU SPRINGS, COLORADO.—[SEE PAGE 55.]

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF GOWNS FOR AFTERNOON TEAS.

NOW that the ban of the Lenten season has fallen upon all extreme gayety, the confining and—it really must be confessed—shrill tones of society's voice will calm down to the subdued buzz of mild afternoon teas, luncheons, or reading and sewing circles. The latter are indeed worthy in their cause, by turning topsy-turvy the plans of his Satanic majesty, who can thereby find no idle hands to occupy with mischievous intent.

The reading circles accomplish a double purpose, for while the fair ones employ their fingers with needle-work, either of a decorative or charitable nature, some able member reads aloud for an hour, after which the subject is duly discussed.

At afternoon teas, those pleasant assemblages for the interchange of smiles, biscuit, and gossip, where

"They call for tea and chocolate,
And fall into their usual chat;
Discussing with important face,
On ribbons, fans, and gloves, and lace."

Ladies seek for either the quaint or classic effect in their gowns. The Greek fashion is favored by women who can wear it becomingly, and a simple yet effective form of this fancy is given in the illustration.



GREEK GOWN.

The material is a fine quality of ivory-white Bengaline, and is bordered with the familiar key pattern done in white and gold cord. A heavy girdle of white and gold encircles the waist. The fullness is arranged in graceful folds, without drapery. To any one with an erect carriage, a breadth of material draped from the left shoulder and extending into a demi-train is very becoming, but it must be carefully adjusted or it will be apt to give one a round-shouldered effect. The gowns of a Japanese nature in design are less frequently adopted, for while they are a picturesque offset to a comely face and figure, yet, with their open necks and wide sleeves, they render most woefully manifest any abnormal peculiarity of form or feature.

At a recent "high tea" given by one of our prominent society ladies who entertains extensively, there were three notable gowns which are worth describing. The one worn by the hostess, who served coffee from a genuine Turkish "ibric," displayed a plain front of Oriental stuff, wrought with Persian beads, from which fell a court train of Dresden brocade. The bodice, also of brocade, was cut with a heart-shaped neck, and the sleeve widened and ended at the elbow, while a full under-sleeve of the Persian fabric was banded at the wrist.

The fair assistant who served yellow tea with sliced lemon from the Samovar was attired in a gown of bronze-green plush combined with *cutters* or copper-colored faille Française. The skirt of plush was of walking length, which peeped out between pleated panels of the faille, these being caught together at each side by straps of plush closing through antique silver buckles.

The third gown was worn by a bright brunette, who served chocolate from a rare Dresden pot. It showed a rich combination of Sèvres blue plush for the front, with gold and white brocade for the bodice and court train. Old Honiton lace finished the neck and sleeves. In these days "surprises" are devised for every conceivable entertainment, and when one accepts an invitation for dinner or reception, an original and novel programme is expected. Invitations in gold on cream-laid paper were recently issued for a "yellow breakfast," which, by the way, was served at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the soft tint within blended in perfect harmony with the pale sunlight out-of-doors. The table-linen was of yellow-and-white damask, while scarfs of China silk were draped effectively over the backs of the dining chairs. The floral decorations consisted of daffodils and narcissus, while the hostess herself was robed in a gown of primrose-yellow plush, which almost lost its identity in billows of filmy lace. ELLA STARR.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, IN 1890.

ITS NEW CITY BUILDING—INTRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS—INAUGURATION OF A NEW ERA OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

THE city of Springfield, Ohio, which has long been known as the world's greatest centre for the production of agricultural machinery, and as a beautiful and prosperous town, has recently entered upon a new career of growth and importance, and the joint celebration of the completion and occupation of the new and magnificent City Building and the introduction of natural gas, which was held on Thursday, February 13th, 1890, was one of the most brilliant and significant local occurrences ever known in central Ohio. Not the City Building alone, with its massive, yet elegant proportions, the fountain and esplanade, and the Arcade Hotel and business block—a view of which is given on page 61 of this issue—were in a blaze and glare of illuminating flame from natural gas, flaring out from stand-pipes located at various points, and from numerous arches spanning the principal streets. The general illumination commenced in the afternoon, and all portions of the City Building were ablaze from gas and electric lights at nightfall. The rooms of the four stories of this great structure—four hundred feet long, extending from Franklin Square westward to Centre Street, and fifty feet in width—were all illuminated and thrown open. In the evening the City Hall itself, on the second floor of the City Building, was thrown open for formal dedicatory proceedings. The hall, which has 1,208 comfortable opera-chairs, with seatings also on the stage, was packed at the hour of opening, and the programme consisted of music by the Springfield Mendelssohn Society; a chorus of 150 public school children, under the direction of Professor S. W. Stanage; vocal solos, athletic exercises by classes from the German Gymnasium, with a brief introductory and welcoming address by Hon. John Poos, and a historical sketch of "The Market Houses of Springfield, new and old," by the Superintendent of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. M. Nichols.

THE CITY BUILDING.

The exterior of the City Building is shown in the well-executed night view by Mr. A. L. Clarke, of Springfield, which appears in this issue of the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The fronts on Fountain Square and Centre Street are of stone, while the body of the building is of red brick, and the structure as a whole makes a very imposing as well as pleasing appearance. It is in the Romanesque-Venetian style of architecture.

The lower floor is devoted to market purposes; on the second and third floors are located the several departments of the City Government, the City Hall—with a seating capacity of 1,500 people—being on the second, and the Police Court-room, a banquet hall, etc., on the third, the entire cost of the building being \$259,000. In the centre of Fountain Square is a fine fountain, which was donated to the city at a cost of \$6,000 by ex-Mayor Oliver S. Kelley. The Government Building, of which we also give a view, and which is soon to be occupied for postal and judicial purposes, cost with its site \$150,000. The Clark County Court-House, also shown in our illustrations, was erected a few years since, of dressed freestone, at a cost of about \$110,000. It has an upper and lower court-room. In this fine building are the reading and social rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, including a fine gymnasium in the basement. This organization is one of the most vigorous of local institutions and has a membership of about 600, which will soon reach 1,000. About \$10,000 has already been subscribed by the members and their friends, as a nucleus for a fund for the purchase of ground and the erection of a fine building. On the east of the court-house is Monument Square, and other county structures are the Probate Judge's building, the Children's Home, two and a half miles southeast of the city, the County Infirmary, and the Hospital for the Insane. The city has a fine hospital, the gift of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell, and John H. Thomas.

The introduction of natural gas into Springfield was due largely to the efforts and liberality of General Asa S. Bushnell, who enlisted private capital in its behalf, making a personal subscription of \$65,000 to the stock of the Springfield Natural Gas Company. The first blow with a pick was struck on the 16th of September, 1889. On the 18th of December following, the gas was brought in and utilized from the Mercer field, forty miles away, and hundreds, if not thousands of natural gas fires are now blazing in the offices and homes of the city, to the great convenience and delight of the consumers.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

Springfield has a population of 40,000, with every possible convenience and facility for personal comfort. Its educational advantages are superior, embracing eighteen public schools, the Wittenberg College, Springfield Seminary, etc.; it has over forty churches, five National banks, and one savings bank, excellent newspapers, finely lighted, paved, and drained streets, twelve miles of street-car track with four miles additional in prospect, and its water supply is of the best. Its railway accommodations are in every way superior. The city has a comprehensive telephone, district-messenger, fire-alarm telegraph service, and all modern improvements and facilities. It has two fine opera-houses (the Grand and Black's), the capacious and beautiful City Hall, and a score or so of smaller halls. The extent of the manufacturing interests is seen in a grand total of the annual output of the factories in 1889, amounting to a value of more than \$10,000,000. More than \$3,000,000 is annually paid out to the employees of these factories, and the larger portion of this amount is expended in the city for family supplies, or for building lots and the erection of dwelling houses.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade is a robust, vigorous organization of manufacturers, merchants, professional men, and other citizens banded together and working in harmony with themselves and the City Council for the promotion of public interests and the building up of the city. Oscar T. Martin, Esq., the retiring president, did most excellent work during the year 1889, and Hon. Francis M. Hagan, now postmaster, succeeds him, and is taking hold of the work with vigor. The board issues a handsome little monthly called *The Review*, edited by the secretary and superintendent of the board, Clifton M. Nichols. The board has between 200 and 300 members.

THE "FARM AND FRESIDE" CONCERN.

The publication of a semi-monthly periodical called the *Farm and Fireside* was commenced in Springfield, Ohio, in 1877, and its regular circulation has grown in twelve years to 250,000 copies, mailed twice a month to over 35,000 post-offices in the United States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada. The proprietors of the *Farm and Fireside* also publish, on the 1st and 15th of each month the *Ladies' Home Companion*, a very elegant and complete periodical, having a regular circulation of 100,000—making the aggregate circulation of both papers 350,000 twice a month. The aggregate issues of the *Farm and Fireside* and *Home Companion* number in one year, over four and one-half million copies. The proprietors—Messrs. Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick—erected their own building, a fine four-story structure,

and one of the handsomest and most complete printing and publishing houses in the country.

THE BUCKEYE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

That Springfield contains more concerns manufacturing agricultural implements than any city in the United States, is a well-known fact. Ranking with the largest of these is the establishment belonging to Messrs. P. P. Mast & Co., proprietors of the Buckeye Agricultural Works, a view of which is given in this paper. Without detracting in the least from the credit due to others, it may truthfully be said that no single manufacturer has contributed more largely toward the winning of this prestige than Mr. P. P. Mast. He has been identified with the commercial and manufacturing interests of Springfield for more than a third of a century, and the manufactory of which he is at the head has developed from a small shop into the largest grain-drill factory in the world. The company manufactures Buckeye Grain and Fertilizer Drills, Buckeye Broad-cast Seeders and Sowers, Buckeye "Sunbeam" and Spring-tooth Cultivators, Buckeye Cider Mills, Buckeye Lard Presses, Springfield Buckeye Hay Rakes, and several other implements. The company has established branch houses in Philadelphia, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., and St. Paul, Minn.

THE SUPERIOR DRILL COMPANY.

One of the most thrifty, enterprising, and constantly employed manufacturing establishments in Springfield is the widely known Superior Drill Company. The Superior Drill Company is a corporation of experienced business men, who have for the past seven years manufactured seeding machines and other agricultural implements in successful continuation of a business established over twenty years ago. The buildings and machinery plant of this company occupy, solidly, an entire block in the very heart of the city. Successive additions in buildings and manufacturing facilities have been added by the proprietors, who now have one of the most complete and efficient establishments of its kind in the world. The specialty of this company is grain-sowing machinery. There are manufactured the renowned Superior shoe-press drills, so necessary and popular with the wheat growers of the Dakotas and other Northwestern States and Territories for spring sowing; Superior fertilizer and plain drills adapted to the soil and climate of the Central and Eastern wheat-growing States, as well as shoe-press drills with fertilizer attachments for the more southerly latitudes of Kentucky and Tennessee; also a variety of broad-cast seeders and sowers, and five hoe drills adapted to drilling corn in the spring and seeding the wheat between the corn rows in the fall. The principles on which the present improved Superior drills operate are novel, scientific, and practical, giving it great superiority. Incidental to its main business, and yet furnishing an important branch of the same, this company manufactures a full line of chief-mills, corn-cultivators, hay-carriers, hay-forks and equipments.

THE GREAT CHAMPION REAPER WORKS.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, which manufactures and owns exclusively the celebrated Champion reapers, mowers, and binders, at Springfield, O., has one of the largest, finest, and most complete systems of factories in America and the world. In 1850, on the site of the present plant, Mr. B. H. Warder commenced manufacturing reapers and mowers in a frame building, on a very small scale. It has now twenty separate buildings, each as large as what is generally considered to be a large factory, and the plant covers forty-two acres of ground.

The company employs an average of 1,600 hands all the year around, and pays out about \$50,000 a month to its employees, and produces over 30,000 machines annually.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company was organized as a stock company by Messrs. B. H. Warder, Asa S. Enshnell, J. J. and G. B. Glessner, Chas. A. Bauer, and R. C. Haskins, in the year 1886, with a capital of \$3,000,000. Mr. Warder, who had been actively connected with the concern for forty years, and who was the founder and father of the concern, and one of the world's veteran reaper manufacturers, while retaining a large interest in the concern, withdrew, at the organization of the new company, from active personal participation in its business. The officers of the company are General Asa S. Bushnell, President; Mr. John J. Glessner, Vice-President; Mr. George B. Glessner, Secretary; and Mr. Charles A. Bauer, General Manager. The company has an immense branch house in Chicago, through which the Northwestern trade is handled. Mr. John J. Glessner, who resides in Chicago, superintends this department.

The constantly growing operations of this company are due to the excellence and superiority of the Champion machines, and to the remarkable business and executive ability shown by the officers in the conduct of its affairs. With such matchless machines and such magnificent management, the company could scarcely fail of making its mark, and attaining the highest rank among the manufacturers of America.

SPRINGFIELD ENGINE AND THRESHER COMPANY.

The Springfield Engine and Thresher Company, a representation of whose extensive shops appear in this issue, has one of the largest and best equipped factories in Springfield. It was organized in the latter portion of 1882, with a capital of \$250,000, and, backed by aggressive energy and business sagacity, it has achieved a remarkable success and is recognized as one of the leading and most aggressive concerns of the kind in the country. The managers of the company, headed by the Hon. Oliver S. Kelly as president, have always operated on the belief that it would be more profitable, both to themselves and to their customers, to build the very best machines possible, and they have persistently followed out that belief with most satisfactory results. The company manufactures the Champion Grain Register, Springfield Traction Engine, Springfield Portable Engine, Kelly Mounted Horse Power, Springfield Pitts Apron Separator, New Springfield Vibrating Separator, Kelly's Automatic Swinging Stacker, Springfield Two-wheel Swinging Stacker, Kelly Duplex Grinding Mills, etc. These machines are thoroughly excellent in every particular, their merits being such that the company guarantees them to be the best obtainable.

THE HOPKES PURIFIER.

The Hopkes Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Hopkes Live Steam Feed-water Purifier and Exhaust Steam Feed-water Heaters for the heating and purification of feed-water for steam boilers, was organized in 1886, and although scarcely four years old it has outgrown its present quarters, and arrangements are now in progress to increase the present capacity for manufacture by the erection of new and commodious buildings.

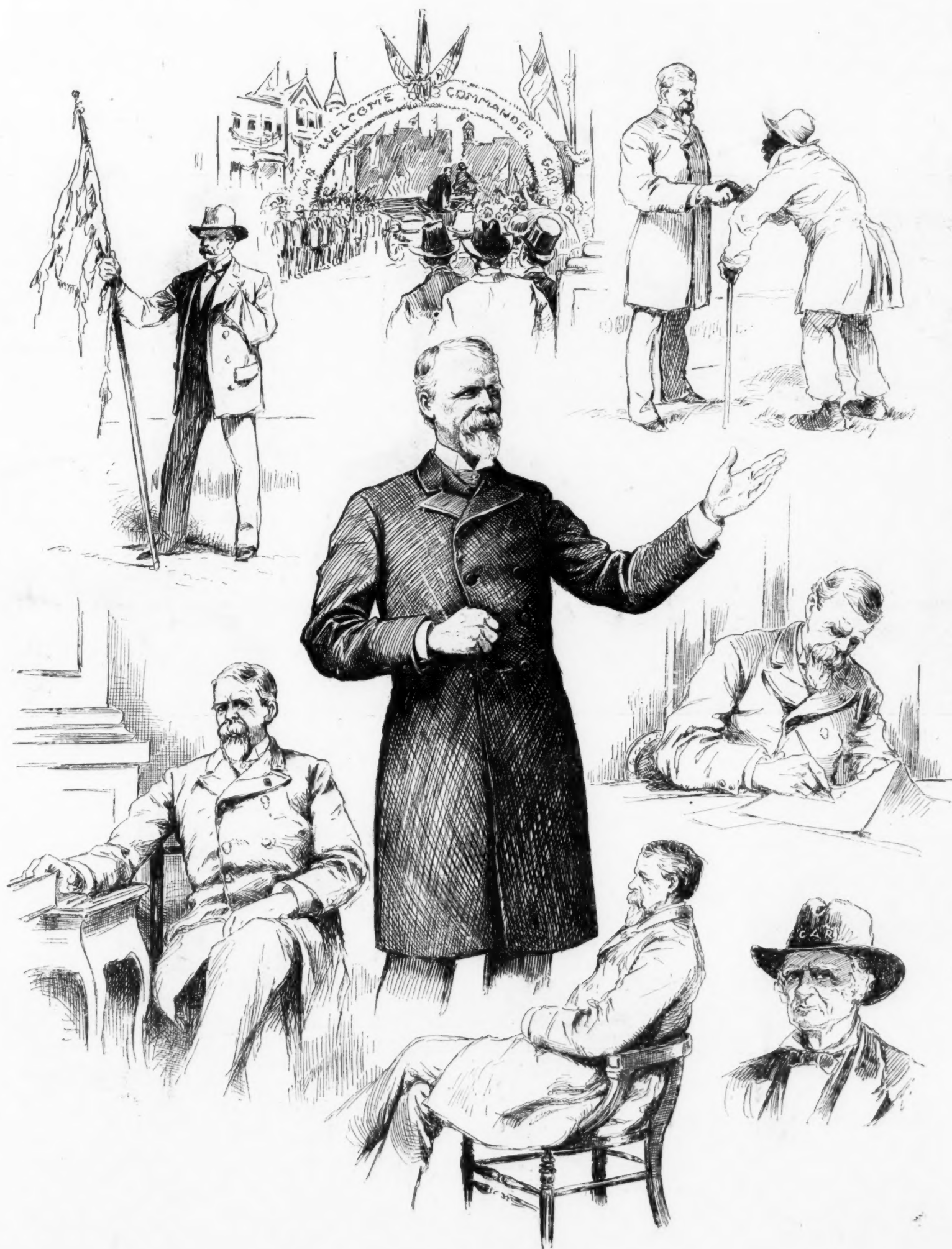
The Hopkes Purifier and Heater is a new departure from all former systems for purifying water for boilers, being the invention of the president of the company, Mr. John J. Hopkes, a thorough and competent mechanical and steam engineer, which fact, with his personal supervision and repeated improvements, insures their machines being kept up to their present high standard of excellence. The Hopkes Feed-water Purifiers are in use in all parts of the country, and under all conditions maintain their reputation as "the standard."

MESSRS. ELLIOTT & DIMOND'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

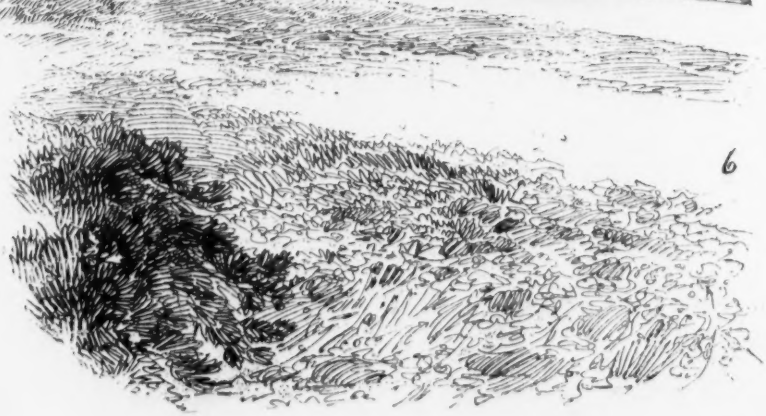
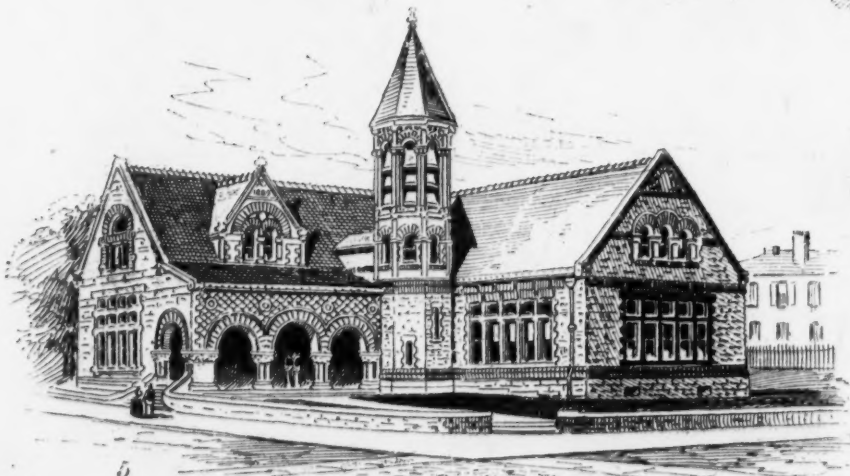
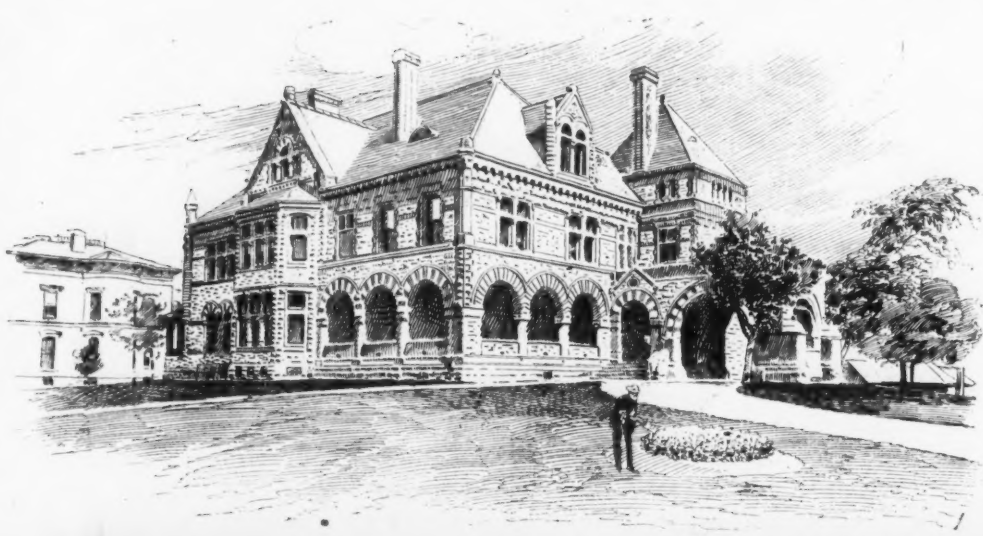
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THE OPENING OF THE SIOUX RESERVATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.—GOVERNMENT INDIAN POLICE GUARDING A FORD ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.—[SEE PAGE 59.]

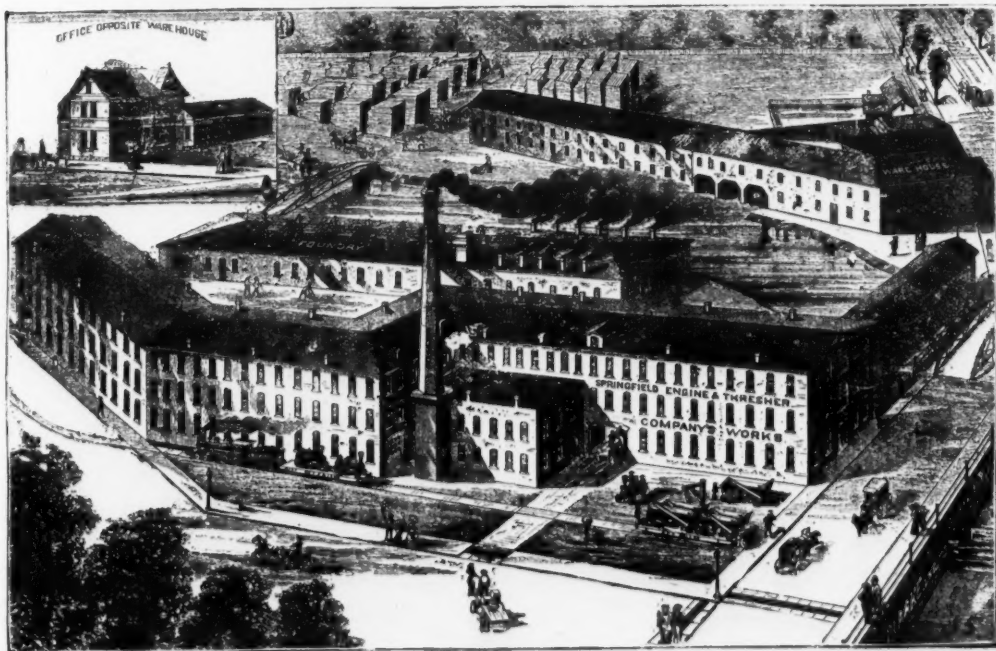
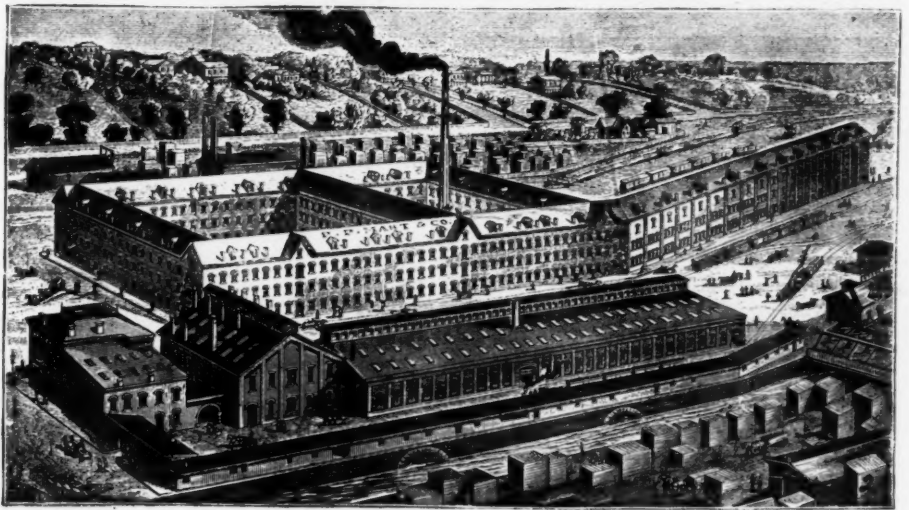
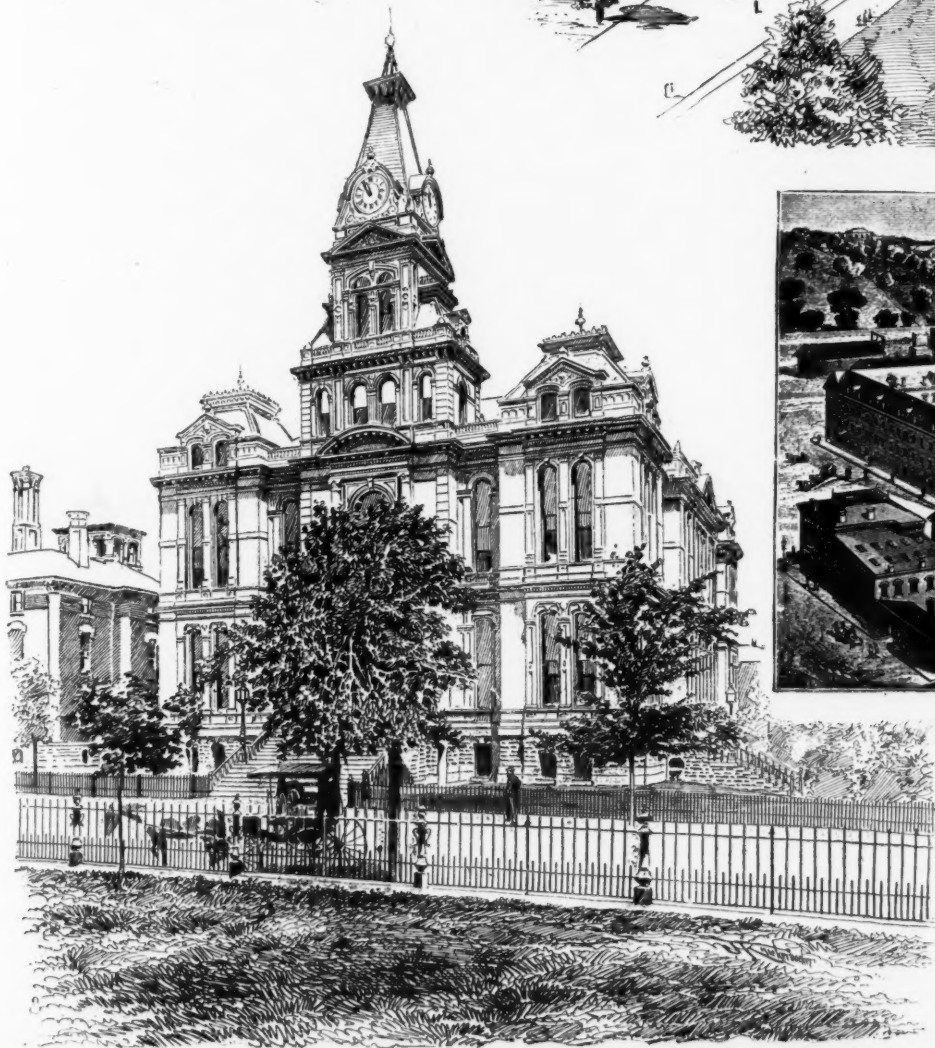
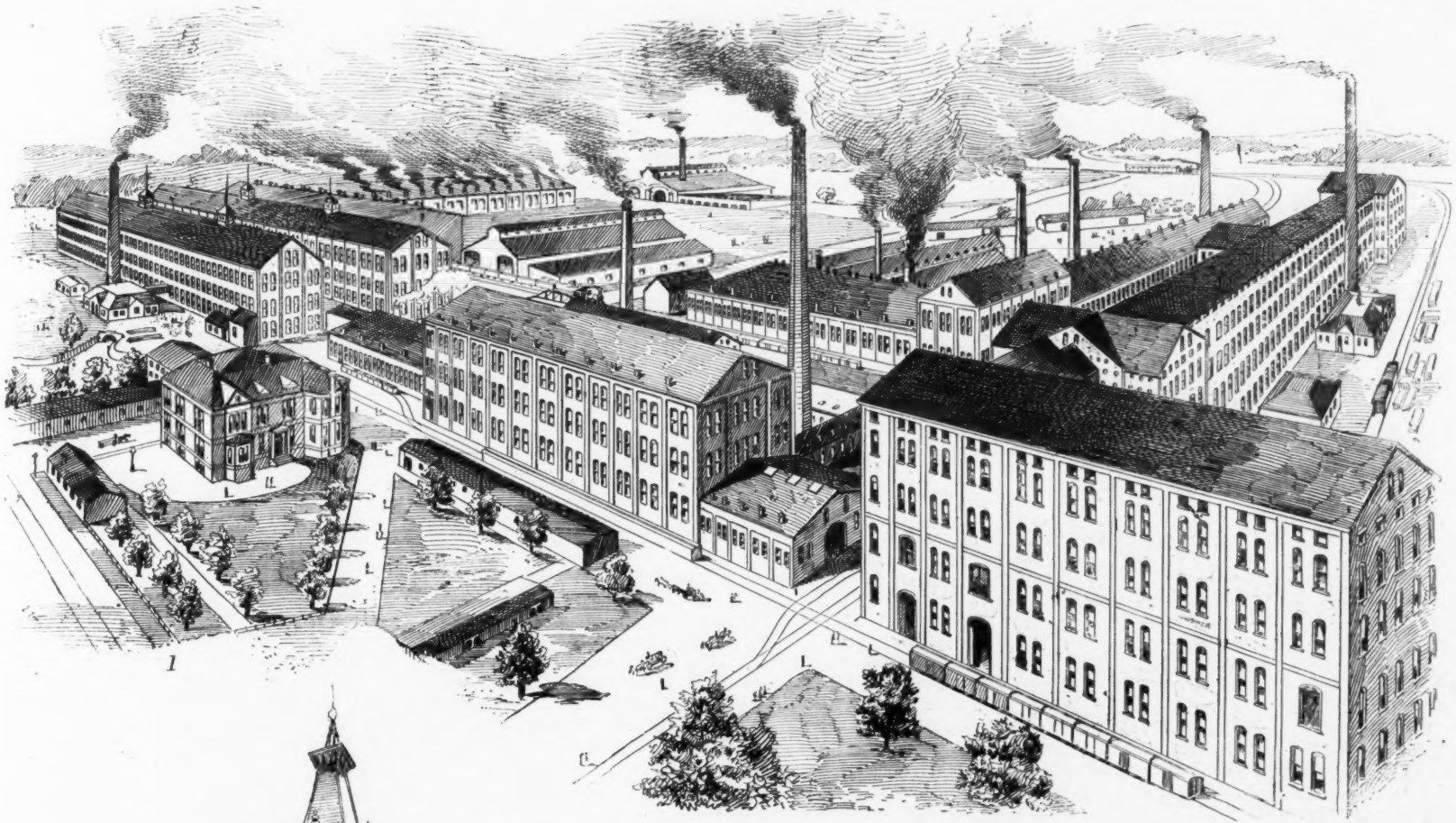


THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES OF GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, NOW ON HIS ANNUAL VISITATIONS TO THE STATE ENCAMPMENTS.—[SEE PAGE 52.]



1. RESIDENCE OF GENERAL ASA S. BUSHNELL. 2. POST-OFFICE. 3. PUBLIC SQUARE. 4. "FARM AND FIRESIDE," SPRINGFIELD, ILL. 5. WARDER LIBRARY. 6. RESIDENCE OF P. P. MAST.

OHIO.—THE GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 13TH, IN HONOR OF THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW CITY BUILDING AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS.—[SEE PAGE 61.]



1. THE GREAT CHAMPION REAPER WORKS OF THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER CO. 2. P. P. MAST & CO.'S FACTORY. 3. COURT-HOUSE. 4. SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. 5. SPRINGFIELD ENGINE AND THRESHER CO.'S WORKS.

OHIO.—THE GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 15TH, IN HONOR OF THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW CITY BUILDING AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS.

THE ASPEN (COLORADO) MINING DISTRICT.

ASPEN is a mining district that has achieved great fame for its production of silver, and that is fast becoming one of the most productive districts in the world. It is located in Pitkin County, Colorado, and is about fifty miles directly west of Leadville. The city has an altitude of 7,700 feet, while the mines are located on the surrounding mountains at elevations ranging from a few hundred to 2,500 feet above the town. The comparatively low altitude of the city secures to it a delightful climate: vegetation flourishes, all kinds of garden products grow splendidly, and thus the city, in marked contrast with the average mining-camp, becomes a most desirable place of residence. The mountains that surround the city are not rugged, as is the rule in mining districts. Mining operations can therefore be carried on through the winter months without any inconvenience. Aspen is reached by two railroads, the Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande. Both pass through magnificent scenery, making the trip to the giant mining-camp one of the most attractive in the country.

The mines that have made the place famous are located on a great lode that passes through Pitkin County from north to south, a distance of forty miles. This lode is what is called a contact vein, the ore lying on magnesian or dolomite lime, and being overlaid with pure carbonate of lime and shale. These are the silurian limestones, the line of upheaval of which passes through the county. The main lode is the contact between the two limes, but smaller veins and "feeders" are found at various points, while in places the main lode appears to have been split by an upheaval of porphyry or doubled by a fluxure, making two outcrops. Thus the mining opportunities are greatly widened.

Mineral was first discovered in the Aspen district in 1879, prospectors then being attracted to the country by the immense quantities of rich "float" found in the debris on the side of the mountains. Locations were immediately made at different points where it was supposed the ore deposits existed. The prospectors were guided by two outcrops, one on the Spar on Aspen Mountain, and one on the Smuggler, at the base of Smuggler Mountain. While the country was thus occupied in 1879 and '80, it was not until several years later that important results were attained. Some good ore was found at different times, but the work of development was carried on very spasmodically, and in no instance was a bold plan of operations carried out.

In the fall of 1883 a sudden change came over the mining industry in the camp. After several hesitating attempts, thorough development of the Spar mine was begun. This was rewarded by the opening of a large body of ore that made the owners rich in a few months. Following this, the Washington, the Vallejo, and the Emma, in close proximity, were opened up, each turning out to be a bonanza. In the Emma, a single chamber, no larger than an ordinary sleeping-apartment, netted the owners a half-million dollars. In December, 1884, the Aspen mine, in the same vicinity, was opened. It was being worked under lease. The leasers had forty-five days' time remaining, and during that period they took out \$600,000. About the same time the Enterprise tunnel struck ore to the north of the properties above named, and the J. C. Johnson on Smuggler Mountain got into pay. The Smuggler had opened large bodies of low-grade ore before, and at places disclosed chimneys of rich mineral.

When the Midland Railroad was projected, in 1885, mine-owners curtailed their operations in order to avail themselves of the cheaper transportation rates that would be afforded, and the camp remained in a partially dormant state until railroad communication was established in November, 1887. The old mines then began to ship heavily, and development operations were started up at other points. Since then the Aspen mines have opened out wonderfully. The Bonnybel had struck pay during the fall of 1887. The leasers took out \$400,000. The Park Regent, on Smuggler Mountain, found mineral in January, 1888, and has since shipped \$700,000. Next came the developments in Tourtelotte Park, further south on Aspen Mountain. The Little Lottie opened during the summer and paid handsomely. The Edison began to ship in December, and has produced, in round figures, \$500,000. The Celeste opened up at the same time, and has duplicated the Edison's performance. The Silver Bell and North Star both became producers during the winter, and the Last Dollar later on opened a finer body of mineral than any of them. Since then a half-dozen more producers have been added to the list in that section. The Little Percy, a little further north, has been constantly at work, and has developed such large bodies of ore that its owners value it at \$2,000,000. Their ore is mainly low grade, they can afford to let their ore stand, and they are therefore waiting for some cheap milling process. This process is certain, as the low-grade ores of the camp have been thoroughly tested.

During the summer of 1888 the Compromise, near the Aspen, struck the largest body of silver ore in the world, it being 140 feet between walls at the only point where it has been cross-cut. More recently the Mollie Gibson, at the base of Smuggler Mountain, struck a body of ore worth over \$2,500 per ton; a single piece weighing 1,700 pounds brought a trifle more than \$3,000. Within a few months the Franklin, on Aspen Mountain, the deepest mine in the camp, struck a wonderful ore-body on its 1,000-foot level. The first lot of ten tons brought \$31,180, and a train load of 100 tons was sold for \$206,000. The Empire and Mineral Farm, on Smuggler Mountain, have struck pay, and the Bushwhacker, at a depth of 600 feet, has opened a very rich body of ore.

The above briefly gives an idea of the rapid development of the camp. Work is starting up all along the lime belt wherever the rich indications are found, and the prospects are that within five years Aspen will be in the centre of thirty miles of mines, and that it will excel the palmiest days of Virginia City in population and prosperity.

In 1884 the production of Aspen amounted to \$3,500,000. In 1885 the figure ran up to \$4,500,000. The years 1886 and 1887 did not witness any heavy production, but in 1888 the value of the output reached over \$7,000,000, and for 1889 it will be nearly \$10,000,000. There is no doubt that more high-grade ore is found than in any camp in the world. In fact, the entire output has been of high-grade mineral. All ores are shipped out for treatment, and none running under \$25 will pay. In Lead-

ville such ores pay well, but in Aspen they have to be left. There are four or five tons of the low grade for every ton of high grade, the result being that there is a splendid field for the establishment of works to handle the poorer ores.

Pitkin County is supposed to be only valuable for mining purposes, but such is not the case. The valley of the Roaring Fork is from one to five miles wide and twenty-five miles long in Pitkin County. This valley is very fruitful when water is applied by irrigation. Oats grow six feet and ten inches high, and other grains thrive abundantly. Besides the Roaring Fork there are other streams with similar valleys. Extensive coal lands are also in the county. The assessed valuation of agricultural lands, coal, etc., with stock and cattle, amounted in dollars and cents to the magnificent and surprising total, in 1888, of \$1,085,132.90. The assessed valuation for Aspen of city property and mines in the same year showed a grand total of \$1,298,495, thus exhibiting the noteworthy fact that the Aspen city property and mines are only about fifty-four per cent. of the total assessed valuation of Pitkin County.

During the year 1888 Pitkin County reduced her indebtedness about \$25,000. The assessed valuation of the county in 1889 amounted to \$4,000,000, an increase of seventy per cent. over 1888. July 1st, 1889, the School Board of District No. 1, Pitkin County, opened bids on \$35,000 of seven per cent. 5-15 bonds, and awarded them to a Denver investment company for 103, and other considerations making it equivalent to 104.

A noticeable feature of Aspen are its many handsome residences. Unlike most towns which devote the best part of their energies to mining, Aspen is a city of homes, many of them strikingly attractive. When a man in a mining town "strikes it rich" he usually goes to some large city like Denver, Chicago, or New York to enjoy his wealth, as mining towns do not offer sufficient inducements as a place of residence. Such is not the case in Aspen. Almost without exception fortunate miners and business men have their own princely homes, which adorn her beautiful thoroughfares, and make her a marvel to strangers coming into the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The climate of Aspen is good, clear, and dry in winter, with a bracing tonicity conducive to good health and longevity.

Real estate investments have proven a source of large profit in the past to lucky holders of property, and with valuations of real estate comparatively low, the prospects for the future augur a steady enhancement in values. There is a growing demand for business houses and small cottages.

Aspen has churches of various denominations, good schools, an electric-light system, a street railway under construction, and all the other concomitants of an advanced civilization.

Numerous enterprises are under way which will cheapen the treatment of low-grade ores, extend the railway facilities of the city, lessen the cost of transportation of the product of the mines, and in other ways benefit the city's interests.

The Wheeler Opera-House, a marvel of artistic adornment and beauty, is one of the special attractive features of the people of Aspen. It is, as its name implies, the creation of Hon. J. B. Wheeler, who has erected this theatrical gem at a cost of \$100,000. The opera-house is complete in dressing-rooms, twelve complete sets of scenery, incandescent lights, handsome drop-curtain, and is equipped with all the appliances used on a first-class stage. It has a seating capacity of 700, is built of red sandstone, and is four stories in height. The Wheeler Opera-House is under the management of Robert J. Cutler, who has a theatrical record of over thirty years. Mr. Cutler is an experienced and capable manager, who plays only the leading combinations, and under his direction the Wheeler Opera-House has scored a noteworthy success, as all companies playing at this opera-house have attracted large audiences.

Aspen has now, thanks to the public enterprise of Hon. J. B. Wheeler, a fine structure known as the Jerome Hotel, which is one of the most complete in the State, and under the management of Messrs. Phillips and Byxbee, who have achieved such an enviable reputation in their superintendence of the Clarendon Hotel. The Jerome is perfect in all its appointments, furnished in luxurious style, and equipped with all the accessories of a first-class hostelry. Its billiard and bar rooms are a model of costly elegance, and its office and dining-hall capacious and handsomely arranged.

The Jerome cost \$100,000 with its wealth of furniture, and is all that the most exacting can desire.

Messrs. Phillips and Byxbee, the proprietors, are estimable gentlemen, who study to please and stand high in the community.

The Rust Sampling Works, which was purchased of W. R. Rust by J. B. Wheeler in July, 1889, is one of the most extensive in Colorado. It has been the making of a fortune for its former proprietor, and under its present vigorous, experienced, and able management it will no doubt be productive both financially and commercially to Aspen. In connection with the operation of these works the old Hewitt works are now about being utilized. The Aspen Mountain Tramway, also owned by J. B. Wheeler, and extending to valuable mining properties, will also prove an important factor in the permanent development of Aspen's stable and prosperous growth. Mr. Palmer is the manager. The Aspen Public Sampling Works Company handle the output of all the mines excepting the large properties. The company receive considerable of the Aspen mine ore. The company buy about \$125,000 of ore monthly. The sampling works have been in operation under the present management since March, 1888. The business is well conducted under the management of John M. Beach and W. J. Elmendorf, assistant manager.

The Justice Mining Company is a corporation of 100,000 shares of a par value of \$10 per share. It lies on the main mineral belt about two and a half miles south of Aspen, occupying the centre of Tourtelotte Park. The property consists of the Justice, Monte Cristo, Western Union, and Marlin claims, embracing an area of a little over twenty-six acres. The property is being developed by a shaft 44 by 9 feet in the clear, the same being down 100 feet, with a contract for 200 feet more, and all financial arrangements made to put it down to mineral; work was only commenced on the property on the 15th of June. A fine plant of machinery has been placed upon the property, and everything is in first-class shape for successful and economical mining. The company's property, while not developed, is surrounded by

some of the best mines in the camp. Lying immediately adjoining on the northwest are the Celeste and Edison, which have within the last ten months produced \$450,000. On the northeast adjoining lies the Last Dollar, which produced within the last seven months \$100,000. Lying a little farther east are the Silver Bell, North Star, and O. K., which have produced \$150,000. The ore shoots of the Last Dollar are trending directly toward the Justice, and are improving as they approach the Justice ground, ore being developed within thirty feet of the company's side-line, and within seventy-five feet of where the shaft will cut the contact.

The officers of the company are as follows: Geo. W. Crowe, President; E. R. Holden, Vice-President; T. G. Lyster, Treasurer; W. R. Rust, Secretary. The principal office is located in Aspen.

Messrs. Nelson & Hallard, engaged in the real-estate and loan business, are heavily interested in realty in Aspen, and also represent large outside capital. This firm are leading spirits, active and enterprising, and in addition to their own interests, which take up considerable of their time, make loans and investments for Eastern parties. This firm are courteously and kindly disposed, and take pleasure in answering all communications, and showing strangers the city.

THE MOLLIE GIBSON MINE.

The Mollie Gibson mine is situated at the base of Smuggler Mountain, and is one of the first locations at Aspen, being located in 1880. Some work was done during that year with flattering results, ore being taken from the mine twenty-eight feet from the surface which assayed 3,300 ounces of silver to the ton. About this time the mine became involved in a legal dispute with another location alongside called the Lone Pine. The two claims were in litigation two years, when a compromise was effected and the two claims consolidated, making one property, which is now called "Mollie Gibson."

In 1887, H. B. Gillespie, Byron E. Shear, and R. J. Bolles bought the two claims and began work. The development consists of one main shaft 150 feet deep, and about 1,500 feet of drifts, leads, and inclines; the vein averages forty feet wide between walls, filled with ore. Some very high-grade silver ore has been and is now being shipped from the mine in car-load lots, running as high as \$4,896 per ton. There is a mill belonging to the mine for concentration, that treats fifty tons of ore per day. This mine has the richest body of ore that has ever been taken from any mine in Aspen, and is regarded as a bonanza.

The owners have organized a stock company with a capital of \$2,000,000, called the Mollie Gibson Mining and Milling Company. H. B. Gillespie is the general manager.

THE COMPROMISE MINE.

The largest body of paying silver ore that is now known to exist anywhere in the world is exposed in the workings of the Compromise Mining Company. The property of this company is located just south of the Aspen mine. It is a tract that was involved in the settlement of the litigation that existed there for several years. It is developed by a tunnel that is some 1,800 feet in length. This tunnel runs through the upper part of the territory of the Aspen, and exposes an enormous body of ore belonging to the latter property. It was cross-cut in one place and proved to be seventy-five feet thick.

Passing on over into the company's own ground, the tunnel opens into the great bonanza. The dimensions of the ore-body have not yet been determined, although a large force of men has been at work in it during the whole of this year. At one point a cross-cut shows that the mineral is 140 feet thick. Upraises and minzes have been made, and there is ore in every direction. The showing now made justifies an estimate of \$5,000,000 worth of ore in sight. The mineral is not as high grade as that from the Aspen. There are large bodies that run up from \$100 to \$300 per ton, but, taken out altogether, the average keeps down to about \$50.

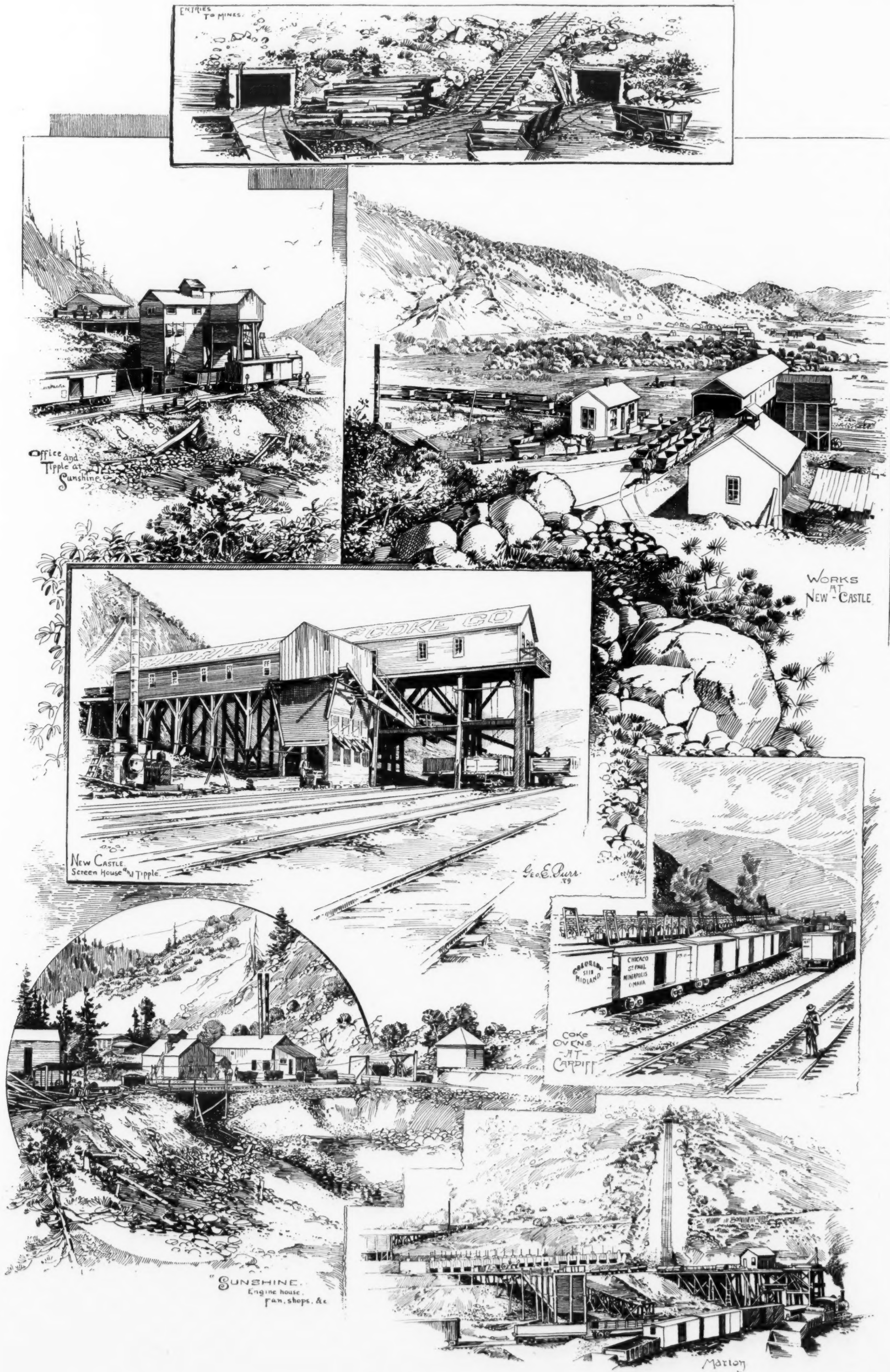
The Compromise has not been as heavy a dividend-payer as the Aspen, as the company has not had transportation facilities. It is now putting up a tramway which will have a capacity of 500 tons per day; when it is finished the production will be run up to 300 tons per day. Manager Hal Sayer is making all his arrangements perfect before attempting to push production. The August dividend was \$126,000, but in the future the figure will be maintained at about \$250,000.

DURANT MINING COMPANY.

One of the oldest locations in the Aspen district is the Durant, immediately south of the Spar. It was staked off in 1879, and was soon afterward purchased by D. M. Hyman, of Cincinnati. He developed it extensively, but the work was without paying results, excepting in the south end, where good ore-bodies were opened in what is called the Visino tunnel. The proximity of the property to the great mines of that part of the mountain made it highly valuable. In addition it claimed the right to run into the territory of the Aspen and other properties. This brought on the famous litigation which cost the litigants \$400,000, and which was finally ended in a compromise. In this settlement Mr. Hyman and his associates, who constitute the Durant Mining Company, secured immense interests, which are paying them at a rate of \$150,000 per month. The Durant proper has since made valuable discoveries, and the property is regarded as one of the great mines of the camp.

THE SCHILLER.

The location of this valuable piece of mining property is in Aspen Mountain, which has become famous for its wonderful rich mines, among which are the Aspen, Emma, Franklin, and the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company's group of claims. These are all rich producers. With regard to the subject of this sketch, "The Schiller" lies in close proximity to the above-named properties and is especially favored in its position by reason of the fact that in addition to the great ore-bodies on the east, it has the Late Acquisition group on the west, which is among the list of producers. The company is organized under the laws of New Jersey, and the principal stockholders are from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its economical and successful management is conducted by Mr. S. L. Morris and Mr. J. L. Bonman. The company have been operating on this property nearly four years, in which time they have driven a shaft 600 feet deep through por-



COLORADO.—PROPERTIES OF THE GRAND RIVER COAL AND COKE COMPANY.
PHOTO BY JACKSON & CO. DENVER.

phyry and shale. Under great water difficulties from the bottom of the shaft has been driven, at an angle of 45 degrees, an incline of nearly 300 feet through shale and blue lime. In driving this incline they have overcome the water difficulties, as the incline is entirely free from water. The machinery with which the plant is equipped is of the latest and most approved construction. A large compound duplex pump of the Worthington make handles the water with great ease, and is capable of discharging 500 gallons per minute, at a much greater depth than it is now used. The rock drills are driven by a Rand air-compressor. The hoisting engines are of the Lane patent. The two boilers to drive the machinery have a capacity of 100 horse-power.

That the Schiller will eventually become one of the great producers, the stockholders and officers have no doubt, and it probably will not be long ere they will receive rich rewards for the large sums of money already expended.

THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The above-named company is a departure from the common mining corporation. It was organized in 1881 by B. Clark Wheeler for the purpose of securing and handling valuable mining territory. For eight years Mr. Wheeler has been busy gathering up interests for the company, and, as a result, it now owns interests all along the great belt, and many of these are now becoming productive. It owns a large part of the Bushwhacker group on Smuggler Mountain, in which a large body of rich ore has recently been struck at a depth of 600 feet, and which is believed to be one of the great bonanzas of that famous district. Immediately south of the rich mines in Tourtelotte Park the company controls a group of five claims, through which the contact is known to run. Further south, on Richmond Hill, the company holds large interests in twenty-three claims, covering the contact for more than two miles. In one of these, the Little Annie, the lode has recently been opened with very good results, and it is expected that the ore-chutes from which the immense quantity of rich float found in that section have come will very soon be disclosed.

These are a few of the more important interests held by the company. They are mentioned as illustrating what perseverance in such a rich region will accomplish. Mr. Wheeler is the general manager of the company, and has accomplished what has been done almost unaided. The property will very soon make him one of the millionaires of the West, and those who hold stock in his company will be proportionately benefited.

In developing these properties considerable sums of money have been expended, and large amounts more will be spent. The company owns other property than mines, much of which is productive. Mr. Wheeler adopted the plan of making part of the stock preferred, and is paying a regular monthly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the price for which it is sold. This is treasury stock, and is sold as money is needed to open up some promising part of the company's mining territory. It is sold at one dollar per share, and the regular dividend naturally attracts attention to it. With the developments on Richmond Hill it has been deemed advisable to open the company's properties, and a considerable quantity of the treasury stock is being marketed, but when enough of the properties become productive to carry all the company's manifold enterprises this sale will be stopped. The par value of the stock is ten dollars per share. Mr. Wheeler declares that the market price will go to par in a very short time, and his judgment is entitled to great consideration.

THE ENTERPRISE MINING COMPANY.

The Enterprise Mining Company, of which Hon. J. B. Wheeler is president, owns twenty-six acres of ground north of the property of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company. It is developed by a tunnel 900 feet in length. This was run several years ago, and the lode was opened at that time. Since then the work has been connected with the surface a distance of 1,000 feet, and an incline has been pushed down about 500 feet. Two ore-chutes are developed in the property. The eastern ore-chute comes in near the level of the tunnel, and runs through the property a distance of 2,000 feet. The other ore-chute starts in at the point where the tunnel cuts the lode, and runs upward 1,000 feet and downward 600 feet within the company's lines. The production of the mine has all been from the west ore-chute. The property has produced regularly, but no effort has ever been made to run the product up to large figures. For some two years a monthly dividend of \$10,000 has been paid, and there is every reason to believe that this will be maintained for an indefinite time. This mine is under the management of Colonel W. E. Newberry, son of Professor Newberry, of Columbia College.

THE ASPEN MINE.

The Aspen mine ranks second among American silver mines as a payer of dividends. It is a very heavy producer, and promises to keep up its output for a long time. The property was one of those that was located early in the history of the camp. Its ownership furnishes a fine illustration of the opportunities met with in mining. Of the original owners, one still holds his interest. He was a poor man when the claim was located, but he is now worth more than half a million. Another of the locators sold his interest to one of the present owners for \$250, taking his pay in lumber. The third held on a little longer and got \$5,000 for his interest from Hon. J. B. Wheeler.

Ore was struck in the Aspen in December, 1884. The mine was being developed by leasers, and after they got ready to hoist mineral they had but forty-five days of their time left. During that interval, however, they extracted \$600,000. The ore that they took out was worth about \$100 per ton, but it was found afterward that they had left a body of \$400 under foot. The owners went to work on this, and in the succeeding three months took out \$500,000 more. Then the property got entangled in litigation that was not settled until May, 1888. At that time a compromise was effected, and the property was placed in charge of Dr. Henry Paul. He went to work vigorously, and the mine has since been a constant producer. The average value of the ore produced is \$70 per ton, although there is much that gives \$600, while an enormous body of low-grade mineral is left standing. At present one of the stopes is sixty feet between walls. The amount of ore in sight is estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, with the far greater portion of the territory yet to be developed. The ore is carried

down the mountain to the railroad by a tramway, and is thus marketed at the least possible expense. For the month of July, 1889, the mine paid \$130,000 in dividends. For August it paid \$170,000, and the total dividends from May, 1888, to September 1st, 1889, have amounted to \$1,640,000.

THE ASPEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The streets of the town of Aspen terminate on the south at the foot of a mountain which rises with steep ascent, attaining within a distance of two miles south an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the town. This elevation, known as Aspen Mountain, forms part of a spur from that main range of the Rocky Mountains which divides the drainage between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and is composed of alternating quartzite, dolomite, limestone, and shale beds, all resting upon the archæan granite, which is exposed at its eastern extent. At or near the junction or contact plane of two of these rock-beds are found the masses of silver ores, the development of which has sent abroad the fame of Aspen, and added millions to the wealth of the world.

Beginning at the streets of the town, and extending up the mountain side, lies an irregular-shaped tract of land, including sixty-seven acres, the property of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company. Hardly large enough in extent to be dignified in an agricultural community with the title of farm, this tract has produced a total of \$3,500,000 within the past five years; and while this sum is being augmented every month by the production of thousands of tons of ore, but a small fraction of the area has been penetrated or explored by the treasure-seekers, while in the developed portion of the mine the richest ores alone have been extracted, leaving in sight, to be taken out at some future day, thousands of tons of what is termed low-grade ore, containing a value in silver contents of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When it is considered that ores have been taken in quantity from this mine of the value of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per ton, so that the value of a single wagon-load has often exceeded \$10,000, and this the product of the labor of two miners engaged at work for one day, the assertion frequently made that Aspen is the "richest mining camp on earth" seems to have substantial support. But of course such ores are not depended upon, and in fact are not found for the regular daily shipments. The best mining men of the United States, and there are no better, assert that large bodies of medium-grade ores pay best for the stockholder and the miner, insuring a permanency of returns on investments in mining.

During the year 1888 the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company produced a total of 26,196 net tons of ore having a gross value of \$1,283,555.69, from which it will be seen that the value per ton averaged \$49, a very satisfactory figure when the quantity is considered. This ore was found in masses having still undetermined lateral extent, and varying from two to twenty-four feet in thickness, and an average mining force of 122 men was required, including the miners, trammers, carpenters and timbermen, and the blacksmiths.

Near the base of the mountain a tunnel is run in toward the south a distance of 1,000 feet through barren rock to the locality of the ore, here branches off toward the northeast and southwest, following the ore masses, which are penetrated in their extent by various ramifying openings or avenues known in mining parlance as drifts, levels, winzes, and upraises. Chambers remaining after the removal of ores, wholly or in part, are known as stopes, and it is the ambition of the general manager of the company, Mr. Frederick G. Bulkley, to have each point where the breaking of ore is in progress so related to the avenues through which ore is brought to the surface, that the weight of the ore shall be the sole motive power employed in doing this work. This plan can be followed of course only with regard to the territory lying above the level of the tunnel through which all ores are brought forth, and a very perfect system of conveyance by means of automatic gravity trams has been instituted, so that the ore is picked up with a shovel but once at any point in the mine, and thereafter is left under guidance to the impetus of gravity, and quickly and safely reaches the tunnel mouth in trams of one ton capacity.

"We have it to the impudence of gravity," as a grimy toiler in the mine sagely remarks. Where hoisting from lower levels is required, all work is done by means of electric machinery, and this feature of the mine operations is an especially interesting one. The power required is furnished by a mountain stream over a mile distant from the points in the mine where hoisting is done. Water-power is taken up by water-wheels of the Pelton type and converted to electrical tension by means of a large dynamo situated near the stream. The electric current is conveyed to the mine a distance of seven thousand feet over copper wires and there re-converted into power applied by means of ten horse-power motors, made by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, and adapted to the operation of hoisting.

Manager Bulkley is authority for the statement that this electric hoisting plant is the first of any kind adapted to mining work. It has been in daily use for more than a year, and is economical, noiseless, and clean, and a wonder-inspiring appliance.

The Aspen Mining and Smelting Company was organized in 1885 by Mr. J. B. Wheeler, of New York, and is but one of the many prodigious enterprises in which he is engaged in Colorado. In fact, to his liberal and at the same time judicious use of large capital, a large portion of Colorado known as "The New Empire" owes prosperity; and while his enterprises of silver and coal mining, land improvement, banking, smelting, and railroad building and operation have built up towns and cities, proportionate profits have rewarded his indefatigable effort and good judgment.

The officers of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company are, J. B. Wheeler, President; Robert S. Holt, Vice-President; James L. Tilton, Secretary, and Samuel S. Earle, Treasurer; all of New York City. The company's office is at 54 Wall Street, New York, where the general policy of operations is directed.

At the mines in Aspen, Frederick G. Bulkley is general manager in direct charge, with Frederick M. Coombs as superintendent. The amount in dividends paid by the company, which has been and is regulated by a directory of conservative business men, speaks of present prosperity, while the extensive development of the mines now in progress and exhibiting large bodies of ore gives such assurance for the future as can only be given by a good mine in good hands.

HENRY P. COWENHOVEN.

Henry P. Cowenhoven came to America from Germany in 1841, and was a Forty-niner in California, where he remained until 1853, in that year returning to Indiana, remaining there till 1859, when he moved to Colorado and located in Black Hawk, Gilpin County. In 1880 Mr. Cowenhoven started for Aspen by way of Buena Vista, crossing Cottonwood Pass and then Taylor Pass, and finally reaching Ashcroft. There was no road between the Taylor range and Ashcroft, and Mr. Cowenhoven's party met serious obstacles, consuming eight days traversing a distance of six miles. When he arrived in Aspen, August 12th, 1880, the town contained six log cabins and about as many tents. He engaged in the business of general merchandising till 1885, when he changed and went into mining, in which he is now engaged. At the time Mr. Cowenhoven arrived in that silver city the at present great mines of Aspen Mountain consisted of simply prospect holes. He is now seventy-six years old and well preserved. He was appointed Treasurer for Pitkin County in 1881 by Governor Pitkin, when that county was created and formed out of Gunnison by legislative enactment. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Taylor for President when a resident of the Hoosier State.

THE COAL FIELDS OF COLORADO.

Much has already been said about the great coal field in Pitkin and Garfield counties. The largest operators in these counties are the Grand River Coal and Coke Company. This company commenced operations in the year 1887. Traveling westward over the Colorado Midland Railway, some eighty-three miles from Leadville, in the beautiful valley of the Roaring Fork, we come to a little station called Cardiff, where this company has 200 Welsh Drag-coke ovens in operation. Gigantic coal-bins are constructed here to receive the coal from the mines, and there are various other modern improvements to facilitate the manufacturing of coke. From Cardiff a branch runs up the mountain to Jerome Park mines. The first mines we come to are the "Sunshine Mines," situated ten miles from Cardiff. The various openings at this location are drifts and slopes, and in the upper series of the coal measures, and the coal is noted for its quality for domestic purposes. The seam is at an angle of forty-five degrees, and its thickness from seven to fourteen feet. There is an abundance of timber upon the hills near this mine for mining purposes.

The Marion mines are situated thirteen miles from Cardiff station—elevation 8,071 feet above sea-level. The operation of these mines was commenced in 1884 by Mr. J. B. Wheeler, the founder of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company, who erected five "bee-hive" coke ovens, and manufactured coke for his smelter at Aspen, Col. The coke at that time was transported by wagon from the mines to Aspen. In 1889 the company erected twenty-five more coke ovens after the Welsh Drag pattern, with mechanical appliances to draw the coke from the ovens. Openings are made here both in the upper and lower series. This is a coking coal, and, according to tests, is "second to none" for steam purposes.

Spring Gulch mines are the next we come to, being the terminus of the Jerome Park branch, and situated fifteen miles from Cardiff. The elevation at this point is 8,305 feet above sea-level. Like the balance of the mines in Jerome Park, the seams of coal lie at an angle of forty-five degrees. The coal is mined from a slope and hoisted by a 125 horse-power double engine. Here there are three workable seams, viz., A, B, and C, all in the lower series. The screened coal from these mines is shipped to Aspen, Leadville, and other places for steam and domestic use. The screenings are shipped to Cardiff in large drop-bottom cars and manufactured into coke. The Grand River Coal and Coke Company has the control of all coal from Cardiff to Spring Gulch, and several miles beyond to "Coal Basin." The resources of this corporation seem to be inexhaustible.

Traveling from Cardiff on the main line of the Colorado Midland Railway, we come to the young, flourishing town of New Castle. Here the Grand River Coal and Coke Company have one of their largest and most extensive mines, having drift openings on the B, C, D, E, "Wheeler," and "Allen" veins of coal. The thicknesses of some of these veins are marvelous, the largest being the "Wheeler," measuring directly between walls over forty-five feet of good coal. The next two largest are the "Allen" and "E" veins, measuring each about seventeen feet between walls, or, in other words, the aggregate of workable seams is ninety-four feet in thickness, making one of, if not the largest deposit of bituminous coal in the world. This mine is equipped with the latest mechanical improvements for ventilating the mines, dumping and screening the coal, and having one of the largest coal tipples in the United States. The location of this mine is in a most beautiful spot at the foot of the hills in the valley of the Grand on the western slope. Elevation above sea-level 5,574 feet.

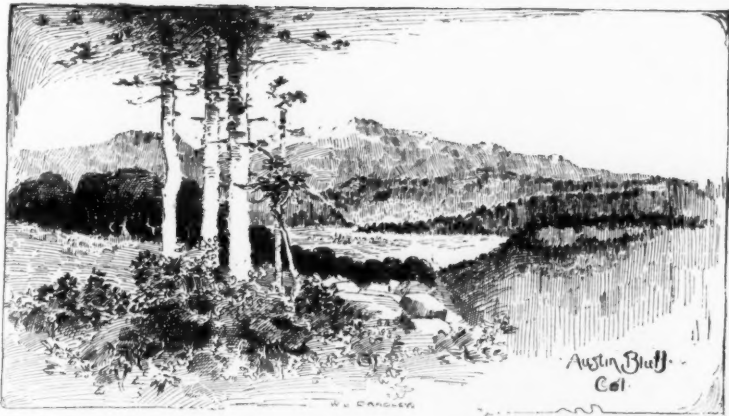
DR. HENRY PAUL.

Dr. Henry Paul, manager of the Aspen mine, is a native of the State of Kentucky, and was educated in early life for a physician. He came to Colorado a young man twenty-six years ago, and has since been constantly engaged in the business of mining, commencing in 1863 in the placer mines where Leadville now stands. His home has been until the past year in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. The former he represented in the Legislature from 1873 to 1874. When the very expensive and bitter lawsuit over the Aspen mine was terminated by compromise between the litigants in April, 1888, Dr. Paul was selected by both sides to the litigation to manage the property, and has since devoted his whole time and energy to placing that magnificent mine in the productive condition which it is to-day.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

THIS beautiful city, so well known as one of nature's grandest sanitariums, combines the exclusiveness of the wealthy with the maximum health-giving properties offered on the American Continent. Easily accessible by superior railroad facilities, Colorado Springs forms the most romantic gateway to the sublime Alpine scenery of the Rocky Mountains, with the snow-capped Pike's Peak forming a majestic sentinel to the wonders of this interesting region.

As a health resort it happily combines all the advantages of both a summer and winter resort. It enjoys a perfect immunity



from severe storms, the heat is never oppressive in summer, the sun shines with a tempering warmth in winter, some aerial system of prohibition renders the air dry at all times, the soil is spongy, but not open to the criticism of mud. Colorado Springs is entirely free from the rain and snow of the mountains; malaria is unknown, and there are no extremes of heat or cold. It is five miles from the foot-hills which form the termini of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, while back of the city are the great plains with their vast reservoir of pure, dry, sun-bathed air. To the consumptive, the dyspeptic, the victim of hay fever or asthma, or the sufferer from overwork, this charming resort offers sure relief.



H. B. CHAMBERLIN, OF DENVER.

Colorado Springs can justly boast of its good fortune in having had nature's liberal blessings properly supplemented by the hand of man, the city being noted for its fine business blocks, handsome residences, and clean and shady streets, besides numerous public squares and parks, all kept in fine condition. It also has the finest natural roads centering there, which are particularly inviting to those having a fancy for horseback riding or driving. The churches, schools, and public buildings are of the best class, and in full keeping with the very attractive *tout ensemble*. While the population is now estimated at fully 10,000, there is a steady growth from year to year, as the attractions and advantages become more widely known, and the culture and wealth represented would do credit to many cities of ten-fold the population.

Two bright daily journals, the Colorado Springs *Republic* and the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, edited by able men, keep the citizens thoroughly informed as to the world at large.

While it takes special rank as a "City of Homes," it also possesses business advantages of considerable extent which invite attention from all branches of trade.

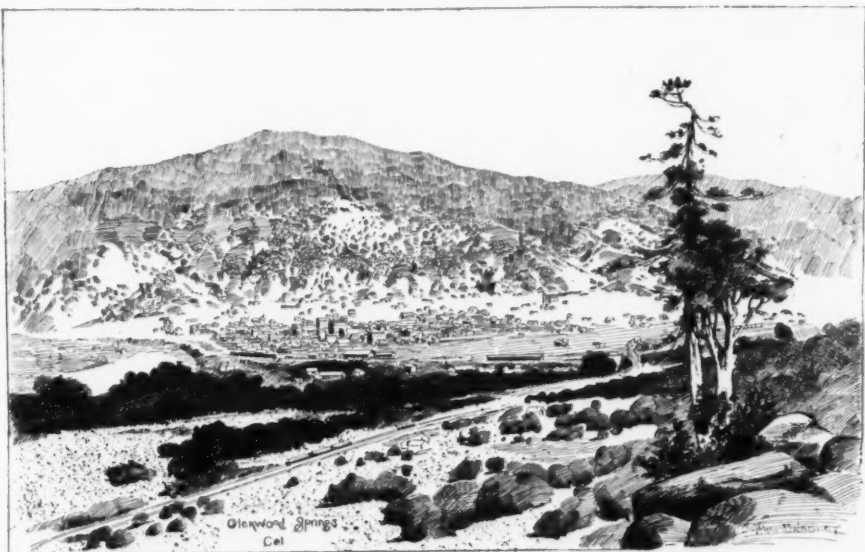
Colorado Springs is one of the ambitious railroad centres of the West, having the

Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Colorado Midland; Denver and Rio Grande; Missouri Pacific; Burlington Railroad; and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth lines, communicating with all parts of the East, and with all mining-camps and noted scenic points of the westward-lying mountains.

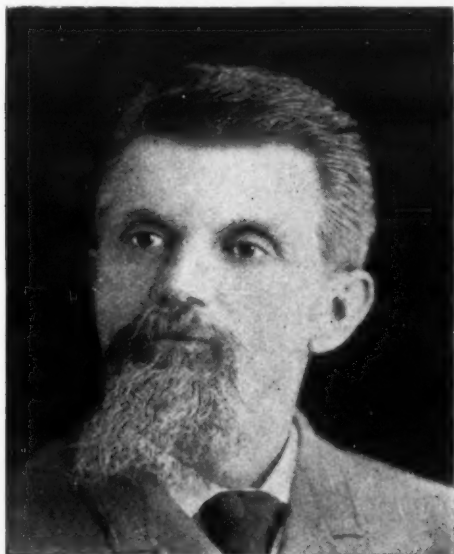
There is no railroad which has done more toward bringing this magnificent resort to the attention of travelers than the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, the pioneer system of the Rocky Mountains. First starting with a narrow gauge system, without regard to the cost of construction the liberal management of the road has lately widened its gauge to the standard broad gauge, thus adding to its great popularity. At the head of the passenger department stands Mr. S. H. Hooper, whose name has become a synonym for everything "gilt-edged" in the care of tourists and passengers. While a younger acquisition, the Colorado Midland's trade-mark is fast gaining its much deserved recognition, and it is safe to say that no grander scenery, nor more interesting panorama of nature's weird mountain scenery, can ever be offered by any other route. Much of the Colorado Midland's present prosperity is due to the sagacious superintendence of H. Colbran, General Manager, and Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent. The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad has always furnished the maximum comforts at minimum cost, and its advent in the Rockies has added materially to the growth of the cities along its line.

In addition to the fine railroad facilities there are many other advantages here to foster great industrial enterprises. A very active Board of Trade, composed of the best business element, stands always ready to respond to any inquiries of Eastern capitalists or manufacturers desirous of locating here.

Colorado Springs, now best known as a sanitarium, must of



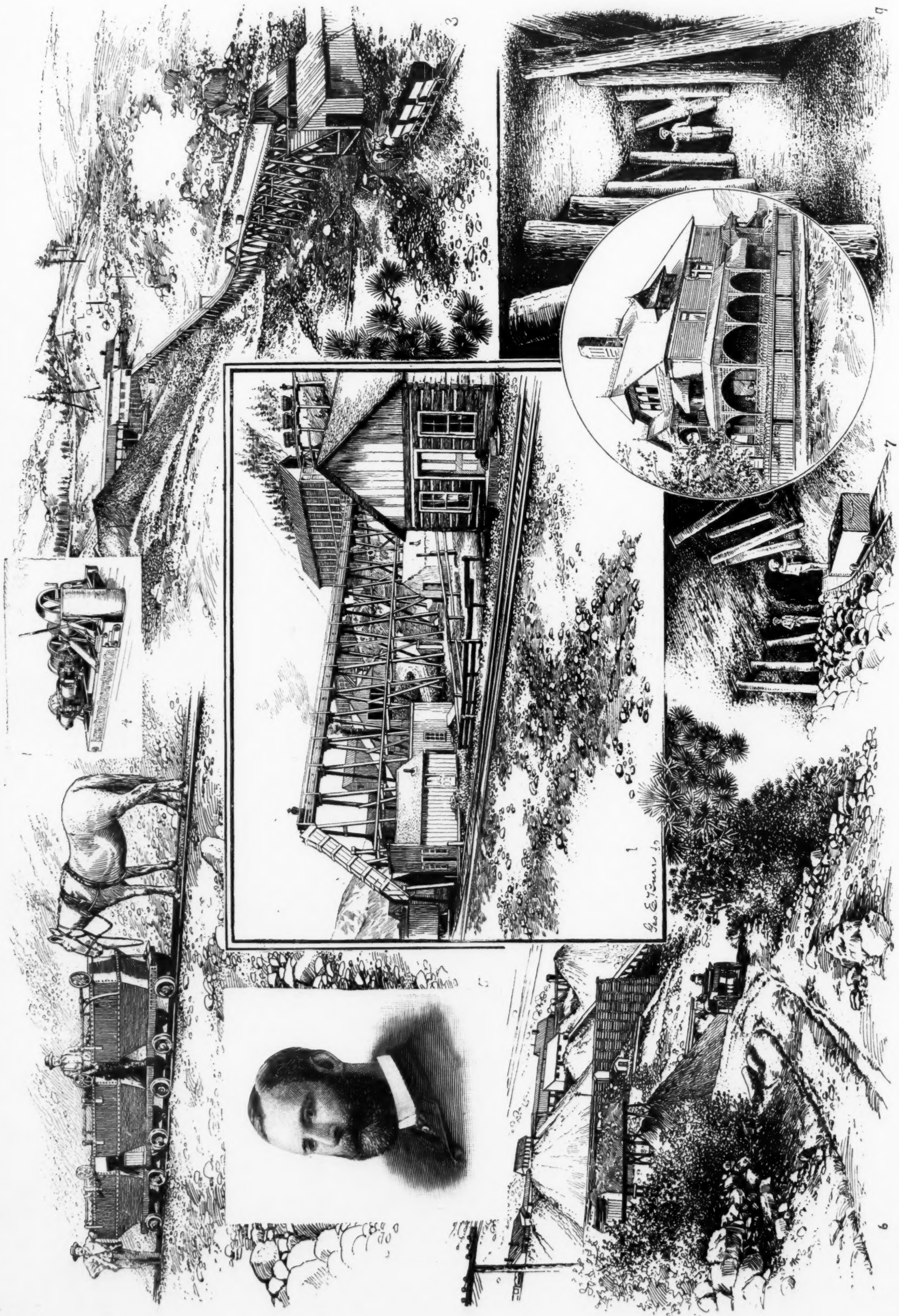
ROBERTSON & DOLL CARRIAGE FACTORY.



DR. HENRY PAUL, SUPERINTENDENT OF ASPEN MINE.



H. P. COWENHOVEN.



1. ORE-BIN AND LOADING-CHUTE. 2. GRAVITY RAILWAY FROM MINE TO ORE-BIN. 3. VETERAN TUNNEL—GENERAL VIEW OF SURFACE AND GRAVITY TRAMWAY. 4. INCLINE HOIST. 5. PORTRAIT OF J. B. WHEELER. 6. GENERAL VIEW. 7. INTERIOR OF MINE. 8. RESIDENCE OF F. G. BULKLEY. 9. AN INTERIOR.

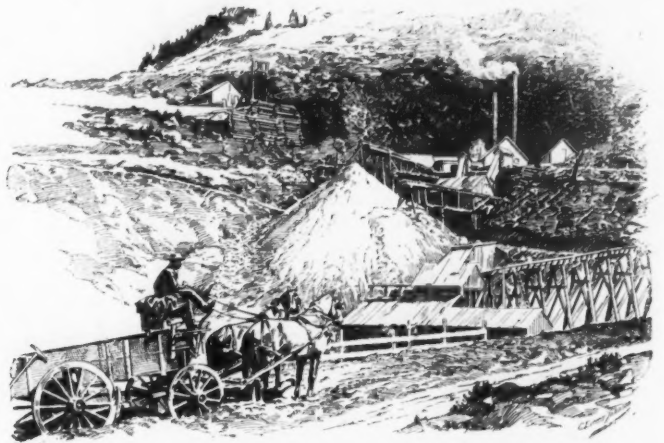
COLORADO.—VIEWS OF THE ASPEN MINING AND SMELTING CO.—[SEE PAGE 66.]



ENTERPRISE MINE.



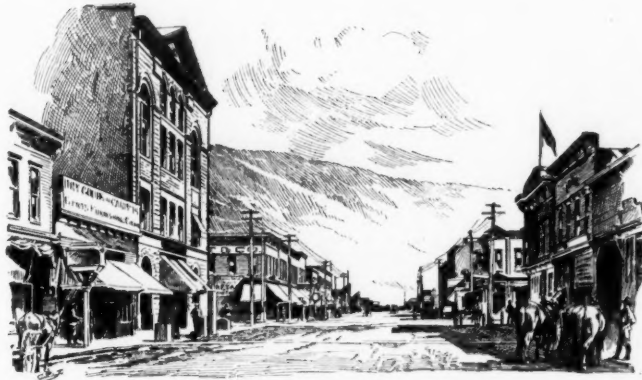
JEROME HOTEL.



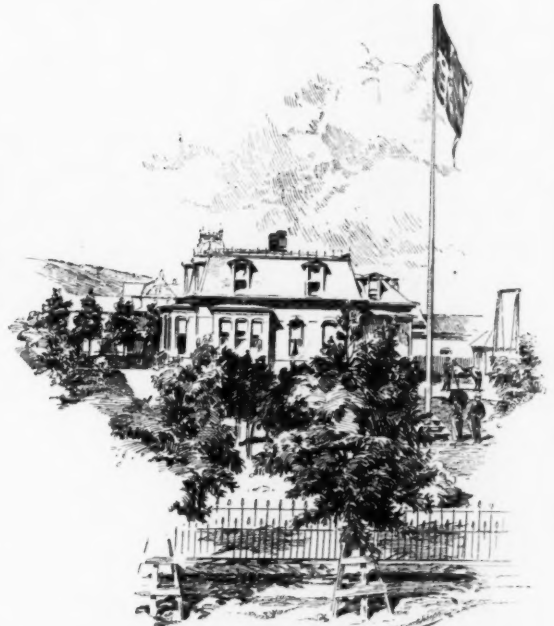
ENTERPRISE MINE.



RESIDENCE OF MR. GILLESPIE.



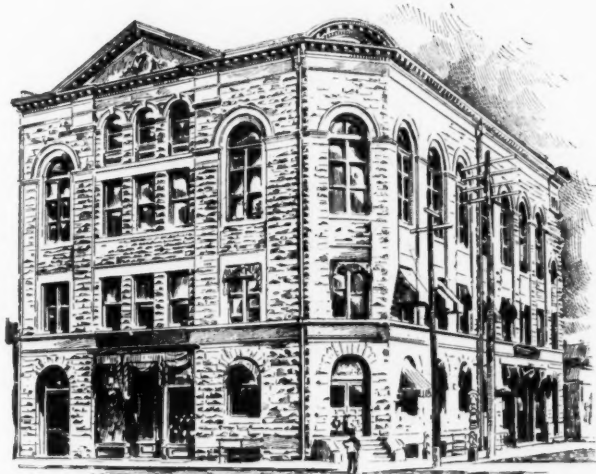
HYMAN AVENUE.



RESIDENCE OF EX-MAYOR WEBBER.



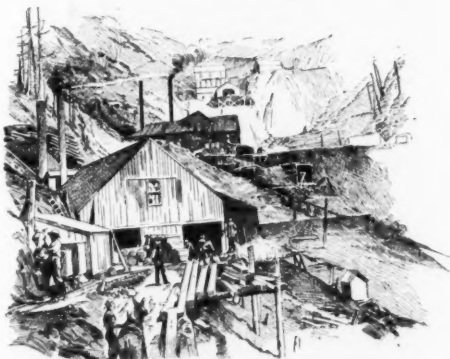
RESIDENCE OF RYLAND R. BOWLES.



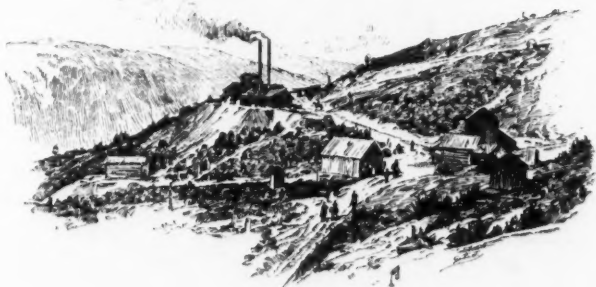
BANKING-HOUSE OF J. B. WHEELER & CO.



ASPEN BLOCK, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



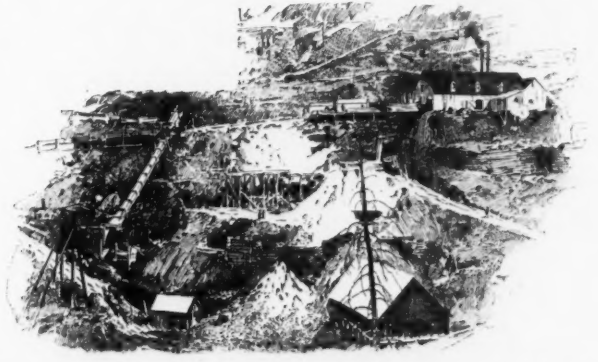
SHAFT-HOUSE, COMPROMISE MINE.



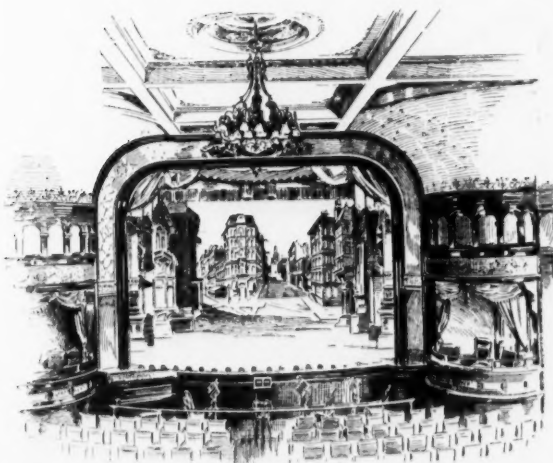
SCHILLER MINE.



RESIDENCE OF D. R. C. BROWN.



VIEW OF COMPROMISE SHAFT-HOUSE, SHOWING ASPEN MINE IN REAR.



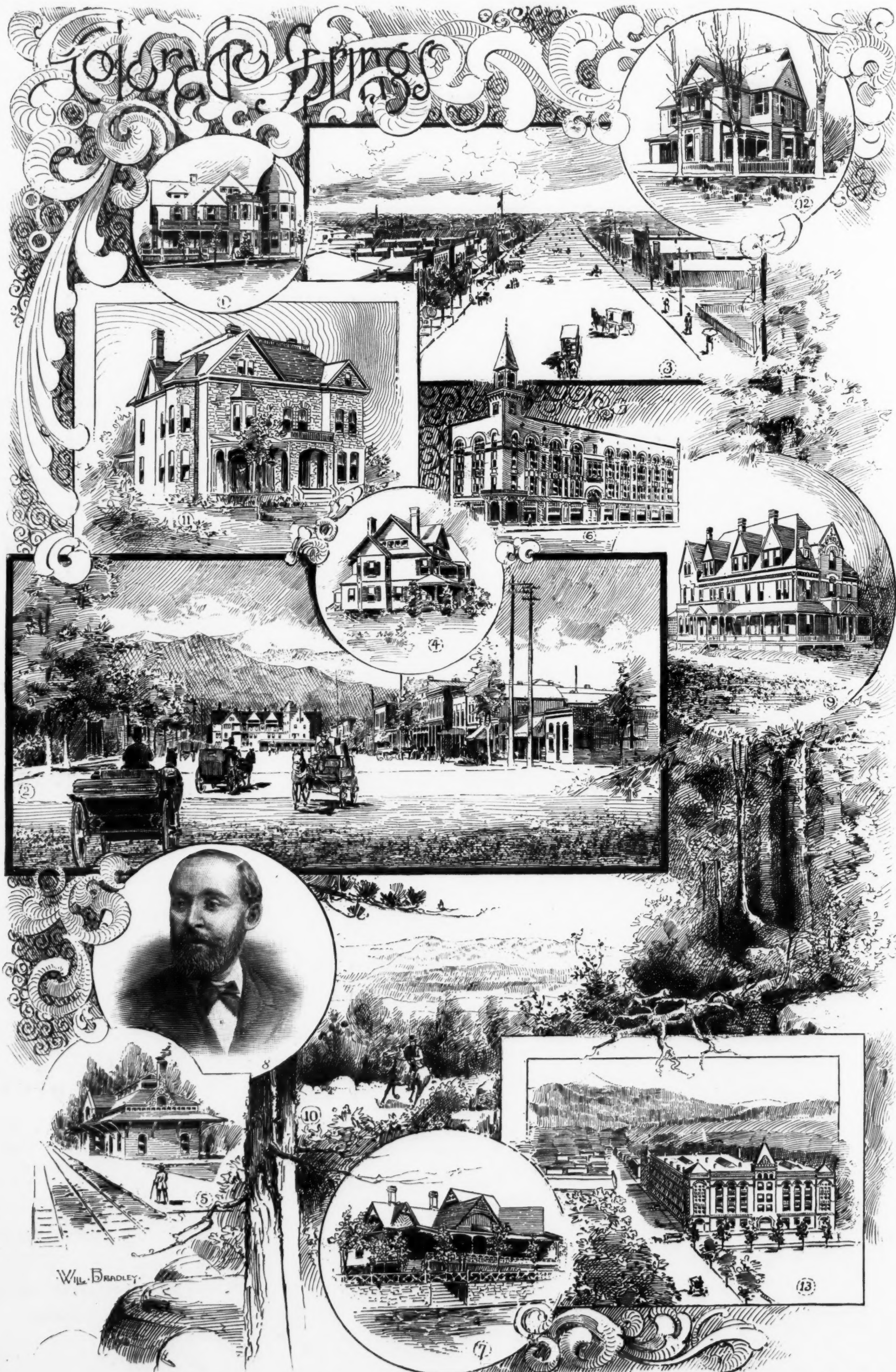
STAGE OF WHEELER'S OPERA-HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF D. M. VAN HOVENBERGH.



INTERIOR OF THE WEINBERG CLOTHING CO.



1. DR. R. F. ANDERSON'S RESIDENCE. 2. PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE AND ANTLERS HOTEL. 3. PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE AND ANTLERS HOTEL. 4. HON. B. F. CROWELL'S RESIDENCE. 5. A. T. AND SANTA FE DEPOT. 6. FIRST NATIONAL BANK. 7. RESIDENCE OF J. B. WHEELER AT MANITOU, COL. 8. J. J. HAGERMAN. 9. THE ALTA VISTA, PROPERTY OF MRS. H. H. STEVENS. 10. ON PIKE'S PEAK ROAD. 11. RESIDENCE OF J. J. HAGERMAN. 12. RESIDENCE OF A. L. LAWTON. 13. ALAMO HOTEL.

VIEWS IN COLORADO SPRINGS, THE POPULAR MOUNTAIN RESORT OF COLORADO.—PHOTOS BY SOOY & POLEY.—[SEE PAGE 68.]

EASILY DIGESTED. DELICIOUS FLAVOR. MADE INSTANTLY.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST AND GOES FARTHEST"

are household words all over Europe. Now that the manufacturers are drawing the attention of the American public to this *first* and, ever since its invention, the *best* of all cocoas, it will soon be appreciated here as well as elsewhere all over the world. All that the manufacturers request is simply *one trial*, or still better, a comparative test with whatever other cocoa it may be; then VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *itself* will convince every one of its great superiority in strength, flavor, and economy. It is because of this superiority that the English high-class paper *Health* says: "Once used, always used."

necessity soon become the home of thousands of happy mechanics.

A few prominent individual interests deserve special mention. Among the numerous illustrations of Colorado Springs will be found one of the justly famous Antlers Hotel, which has achieved, under the present excellent management, a reputation second to none in the Western country. The Antlers is but the reflex of the refinement and culture which make Colorado Springs pre-eminently the tourist's resort and the temporary abiding-place of the prominent people who visit Colorado yearly.

The Antlers is surrounded with handsome lawns and large and attractive public grounds, and situated on Cascade Avenue, the finest thoroughfare in the city. From the Antlers one can obtain a grand view of Pike Peak, and the other rugged and majestic mountain ranges which dot the horizon with their grand outlines.

Mr. E. Barnett, the obliging and courteous proprietor, assumed the reins of management early last year, and under his supervision the Antlers presents to the traveling public every possible comfort, luxury, and convenience that good taste can provide and money can purchase.

Much of the pleasure that is derived from a visit to Colorado Springs is due in a large measure to the other excellent hotel accommodations that abound there. For genuine comfort, lavish hospitality, courteous and painstaking treatment, and for liberality in rates, the Alamo is also deservedly popular. Its table service is first-class, and its general appointments up to the very highest notch of efficiency and convenience. Mr. J. M. Sellers, the gentlemanly proprietor, is amply qualified to meet the demands of the most exacting.

DR. HORN'S MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

The discovery of these, now among the most valuable springs of this country, was due to an accident. A comparison of analysis of the waters of this spring with those of the Sweet Water Springs of Virginia shows their great superiority over the latter, and the cures already performed would fill many volumes, embracing the names of some of the most prominent people of America. The analysis proves the waters of this spring to be what is known as calcic waters, of which there are only a few in existence in the United States. The waters are usually limpid and possess but little taste. These waters, especially those rich in carbonate of lime, prove decidedly beneficial in diseases of the urinary organs, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, etc., and are preferable to alkaline waters. They are also very useful in gastralgic dyspepsia. Waters of this class, containing considerable alkaline carbonates, prove valuable in cases of diabetes.

It is proposed by Dr. T. H. Horn, the fortunate owner, to build a large hotel and sanitarium near the springs. The location being one of the most picturesque, adds greatly toward enhancing the bright prospects of this valuable discovery.

Such is the status of this "Suburb of Paradise" to-day, and when it is considered that Colorado Springs is not only a county seat of a large and prosperous county, but also a commercial centre for a wide agricultural and stock-raising country, besides being the distributing point of one of the richest mountain districts, the phenomenally bright future of this mountain gem readily becomes apparent.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL.

To visit Colorado and ignore the charming Glenwood Springs, would be like attending the play of "Hamlet" with the melancholy Dane sick in bed with La Grippe. Though claiming but 3,000 inhabitants to-day, the existing conditions foreshadow a most brilliant future, not only as a noted sanitarium, but a prosperous commercial metropolis as well.

Situated in the centre of a fine agricultural and stock country, with forests of timber, beds of coal, and quarries of marble and stone in close proximity, it offers the far-sighted investor

and manufacturer a certainty of handsome returns at an early date.

Glenwood Springs, the county seat of Garfield County, is thoroughly modern in design and characteristics. Its school facilities are exceptionally fine, and the improvements include extensive water-works, electric lights, beautifully-shaded streets, churches, banks, and business houses seldom excelled in cities of fifty thousand inhabitants.

The altitude here is only 5,200 feet above the sea-level, and the climatic conditions are exceedingly favorable throughout the year. The abundance of fuel, combined with ample transportation facilities, make this point particularly promising to all kinds of manufacturing interests.

Too much cannot be said of the abundance of hot mineral springs found at this point. More than fifty of these boil out of the ground at Glenwood, the largest flowing 4,000 gallons of water every minute.

Perhaps the greatest natural wonder in and around Glenwood is the Sweet Cave. These vapor caves, as they are called, are natural chambers in the solid limestone, with openings through the roof. Hot springs rise as it were out of the ground, the waters having the same temperature as those of the Mammoth Springs, and the vapors from these waters fill the entire space of the rooms, so that they form truly and perfectly a Russian bath of the most improved style. In cases of blood-poisoning, and in all diseases where the purity of the blood has been impaired or the strength of the vital fluid reduced, these baths will form an infallible cure, when used in connection with the proper internal treatment which can be had here at the hands of competent physicians of the highest standing, both in science and professional success.

Magnificent bath-houses offer every convenience to invalids, and everything undertaken is of the most perfect and luxurious order. The springs are situated in a picturesque and pleasant valley, surrounded by mountains, and the fresh, bracing mountain air forms a powerful agent in adding to the wonderful medicinal properties of the waters.

Both the Denver and Rio Grande, as well as the Colorado Midland Railroad, reach this picturesque spot.

Our artists depict elsewhere some of the features of this region, and while but little is as yet known in the East of this beautiful resort, the name of Glenwood Springs promises to become a household word throughout the nation before many years have passed.

Glenwood is amply supplied with good hotel facilities to accommodate those who go there to partake of the benefits of the springs, or the tourist bent on pleasurable recreation. The Glenwood Hotel is an excellent hostelry, conducted on the European plan, while the Hotel Barlow is a splendid hotel, operated on the American plan, under the management of Mr. Barlow, a veteran and experienced caterer.

Hopkins, McDowell & Co., who have offices in Glenwood Springs, Col., and also in Salt Lake City, Utah, are the leading real-estate firm in Glenwood Springs, and have done much in that pretty mountain resort to give an impetus to transactions in their line of business. Special attention is given to investments for non-residents, and bonds negotiated, in addition to their loan and insurance departments. The firm are reliable, with large means of their own to make business with them both safe and profitable.

FACTS FOR INVESTORS.

There are a great many people in the East who are constantly on the look-out for opportunities to invest their money to better advantage than is offered them near the great money centres.

At present there is no section of the country that makes larger and quicker returns for the amount of capital invested than Colorado. In-

stances can be cited without number where investors in real estate in the growing towns of that State have doubled their money in a few months. Just now capital is looking with longing eyes toward the great mineral belt of Pitkin County, Colorado, where are located some of the greatest silver-producing mines in the world. This great mineral belt has been traced for a distance of thirty miles. The famous mines in the vicinity of Aspen have been worked for over ten years, and to-day they show larger bodies of mineral, and are producing more, than ever before in their history.

Standing at the head of the firms who have the confidence of capitalists, and who are largely instrumental in developing this country, is the firm of Mackey & Penhale, of Aspen, Colorado. They are the oldest real estate firm west of the Continental Divide, and represent some \$10,000,000 worth of property, in real estate, mining, and securities. Their immense business extends all over western Colorado, where they are agents for large tracts of coal, iron, and marble lands. Doing such a large business, they are good judges of property, and will examine and report upon mines and real estate. They are also large dealers in State and county warrants and other securities. Parties seeking investment can obtain a list of properties by addressing Mackey & Penhale, Aspen, Colorado.

HON. J. J. HAGERMAN.

Hon. J. J. Hagerman, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this issue, is one of the self-made men of Colorado. Born in Port Hope, Canada, in 1838, and obtaining an excellent education, Mr. Hagerman started out early in life in the iron business in Milwaukee, to which he devoted his energies for a period of fifteen years. Later on he built large iron-works, of which he became president. He then engaged in extensive mining operations, and in the spring of 1881 went to Europe for his health. Returning to this country, he was asked to assume the management of the Colorado Midland Railroad, to which nothing had been done except to make the preliminary surveys. The task of raising the money to build the road, as well as the construction of this line, involved herculean labors and far-sighted skill, in all of which Mr. Hagerman proved himself a master of financing and engineering ability. He became director, then president of the Midland Railroad, and in 1888 resigned the presidency, owing to ill-health. Mr. Hagerman has been engaged in various other enterprises of importance which have proved of immeasurable benefit to all the best interests of Colorado. Mr. Hagerman stands in high esteem, and is a gentleman of commanding stature in the realms of intellectual thought.

JEROME B. WHEELER.

Jerome Byron Wheeler was born in the city of Troy, New York, September 3d, 1841. He was the son of good old New England stock. Both his father and mother were born in Massachusetts, their ancestors coming from England. His mother's maiden name was Emerson, she being a second cousin of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson. In his early youth he moved to the town of Waterford, Saratoga County, New York, where he attended the public school until the age of fifteen, when he took a clerical position for about one year, and then was engaged until the year 1861 in mechanical pursuits. Soon after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, on his twenty-first birthday, as a private in the Sixth New York Cavalry, which was then being recruited in the city of Troy. After a few months spent in camp of instruction on Staten Island, New York, his regiment was ordered to Washington, and soon after to Cloud's Mills, Virginia, where the command was mounted, and from that time forward, until the close of the war, the regiment was in active service participating in the Peninsula campaign, all the battles of the Potomac, fighting with Sheridan in the valley, and participating in the last

Arnold,
Constable & Co.

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HEM-STITCHED AND TUCKED LAWNS.

Fancy Lawns and Printed Dimity.

White and Colored Embroidered Piques

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NEW YORK.

B. Altman & Co.,

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,

NEW YORK.

THE

Fasso Corset.

This Corset, after its many years' trial, both in Europe and in this country, has been found and acknowledged to be superior in every particular to all others. It has served as a model for many imitations, none of which have ever equaled it in form, finish or material.

As each Corset is cut, basted and finished with the same care that is given to the making of a Dress Waist, it has that accuracy and symmetry which it is IMPOSSIBLE to obtain in machine-made goods.

Its points of excellence are a long, tapering waist, gracefully curved back, perfectly-shaped and easily-fitting hips, with the lines of the bust and shoulders so proportioned in each model as to insure the greatest advantage in appearance, while affording perfect ease to the wearer.

It is made in 16 models (every pair sold being fitted to the wearer by experienced fitters), and of a variety of materials, which include Coutille, Linen, Wool, Kid, Brocade, Silk and Satin, &c., &c.

Sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

Darlington,
Runk & Co.

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Representing the very Highest Qualities and the Richest Printings of Lyons and England.

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GOLD AND SILVER BROCADE

For Brides' Costumes, Reception, and Evening Dresses. French, Scotch, and English Dress Fabrics.

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DR. SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS
CONSUMPTION

I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer for coughs and colds. A few doses cured me. It is a
WONDERFUL REMEDY
writes G. L. Walker, a prominent citizen of Pawtucket, R. I. 25c., 50c., and \$1 per bottle.
ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

A boon to the people is Salvation Oil. You can afford to pay 25 cents for a good liniment.
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All danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding 30 drops of Angostura Bitters.

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"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

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GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STIEFEL'S BIRCH TAR AND SULPHUR SOAP.

For the cure of skin diseases and the improvement of the complexion. Prepared in proportions recommended by the best dermatologists by J. D. Stiefel, Offenbach, Germany. For sale by druggists at 25c. a cake.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM A PARTY WHO HAS USED THE SOAP.

For some time past I was afflicted with a disagreeable eruption of the face, for which I consulted several physicians, and although I followed strictly their advice, my face became worse.

Upon the recommendation of a friend of mine I tried a cake of J. D. STIEFEL'S Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap, and after only one week's use its remarkable salutary effects were noticeable. The application of this soap for three weeks produced a complete change of the epidermis, and I am glad to state that I have now a thoroughly healthy complexion, due exclusively to the use of the Soap named.

J. D. THOMSON,
of the firm of Smith & Thomson, 18 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 13, 1889.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Importers.
Send for a little book describing a variety of Stiefel's Medicated Soaps of great utility in treating the skin.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN. Two immense new specialties; 1 lady made \$27 before dinner, another \$16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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The highest medical authorities of the World prescribe and recommend the **SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES**, for Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, and also for Consumption.

"Your Soden Mineral Pastilles in gastro-duodenal indigestion serve an admirable purpose."
H. N. HEINEMANN, M.D.,
Prof. of Diseases of the Chest, to the New York Polyclinic and Hospital and to the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

DR. BELCHER HYDE, Asst. Med. Examiner in New York, for the National and Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., used the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a patient suffering from an old troublesome cough, with very satisfactory results.

At all druggists at 25 and 50 cts. a box.

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Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,
115 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

**CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Cough**

or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION.

battle of the Rebellion at Appomattox Court-House. In 1862 he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and assigned to the staff of the colonel of the regiment, Thomas C. Devin, on whose staff he remained from regiment to brigade, and from brigade to division, until the close of the war, being mustered out in September, 1865, with the rank of captain and brevet-major.

After the war he was identified with mercantile enterprises in New York until 1883, when, seeing the possibilities of the future of Aspen, Col., he invested in mining properties there with a number of friends, and subsequently started a bank under the firm name of J. B. Wheeler & Co., taking as cashier and partner Mr. D. M. Van Hovenbergh.

It soon became apparent that the owners of mines were correct in their opinion as to the value and richness of their property, and no sooner was an ore market opened, and cash paid for all ores delivered, than a fresh impetus was given the mining industry in the camp, and soon the mines that had lain dormant for several years were being worked, and their value and richness began to be demonstrated. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore was purchased before a pound of it was smelted. It is doubtful if ever a smelter was started under such difficult circumstances as was that of the Aspen Smelting Company.

The ores purchased contained a very small percentage of lead, were very refractory, and contained no iron. Coke could only be obtained by transferring it on burros over a high mountain range. During the winter of 1882-83, Mr. Wheeler purchased some coal land about thirty-five miles from Aspen, and immediately began to test the coal, to ascertain whether it was suitable for the manufacture of coke. Finding that it was a good coking coal, he immediately commenced the construction of coke-ovens, being obliged to transport the material for same by rail and wagon from Denver. The ovens built are probably the most costly ones ever erected in the State of Colorado. The cost of transportation on coke from the ovens to Aspen was from \$25 to \$30. As soon as a sufficient quantity had been manufactured and transported to the smelter the latter was "blown in," and although many of the ores contained eight and nine per cent. of zinc, besides other refractory elements, still the smelter was run successfully, and the bullion produced was probably the richest ever turned out by any smelter in the State. It soon became necessary to increase the smelter plant, to erect roasters, and to put in water-power and many other improvements. The smelting was continued until about \$1,800,000 worth of bullion had been produced. Soon after shipments of bullion began to go forward, and the attention of miners and capitalists was drawn to this new camp. Believing its future would justify the building of a railroad, Mr. Wheeler associated himself with a number of capitalists, and the building of the Colorado Midland, a standard-gauge road, was commenced, and in February, 1888, the trains were running into Aspen. Although the Midland was a pioneer railroad, the Denver and Rio Grande also extended their lines to Aspen, and the year 1888 found Aspen connected with the outside world by two good lines of railway. Before the Colorado Midland Railroad was opened, the Grand River Coal and Coke Company was organized, Mr. Wheeler became president and a large stockholder in it, and immediate steps were taken to open up the mines of the company to supply the Roaring Fork Valley, adjacent towns, and the railway with coal. The amount of development work accomplished up to the present date in these mines is most wonderful, and to-day they are capable of producing 2,000 tons per diem of coking, domestic, and steam coal. The company has also erected about 250 coking-ovens, which are producing coke equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and second in quality only to the famous Cardiff coke of England.

The banking-house of J. B. Wheeler & Co., at Aspen, has steadily increased in prosperity, and we believe has the confidence of not only the citizens of Aspen, but of the entire banking system of Colorado. In May, 1889, Mr. Wheeler opened the second bank in the town of Manitou, and in July of the same year he opened his third bank in the town of Colorado City. Very little of the money derived from his mining interests has been taken out of the State. His confidence in the future prosperity of Colorado has induced him to re-invest the major portion of such money in various enterprises throughout the State, and he has every reason to believe that he has not erred in so doing.

HON. H. B. CHAMBERLIN, DENVER.

If "houses, cities, laws, literatures, and civilizations are biographies of life-long struggles, anxieties, groans, tears, and rejoicings," then the history of Denver is the biography of a generation of men who have experienced the vicissitudes of life to a greater extent than perhaps any like number of people in the same length of time. The building of this city represents, first, those who came in search of gold and silver, embracing both the successful and the unsuccessful; those who sought and found wealth and remained to build homes under the shadow of the mountains whose treasures enriched them; and those who found only graves upon the plains, or in the gulches which resounded to the wearisome pick and footfall, as their quest for gold proved more and more unavailing.

A chapter of Denver's biography is the life of Humphrey Barker Chamberlin, Esq., who was born in Manchester, England, February 7th, 1847. Whatever Mr. Chamberlin is to-day, in the enjoyment of health, fortune, and a name honored wherever religion, science, and commerce are honored, he owes to the climate of Colorado, and to the precept, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."

Religion points to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and then to Mr. Chamberlin, who gave as one to whom much had been given, but for



BEAUTY OF Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

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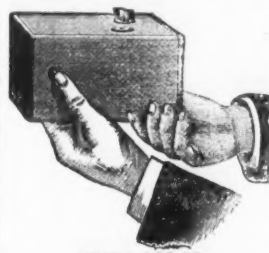


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The story is told of a German who took the hands of his clock to the maker to have them fixed, because they did not keep proper time. Of course, the clock maker demanded the *works*, as in them lay the trouble. Boils and blotches, pimples and other eruptions on the exterior tell of a disordered condition of the blood within. Be you man or woman, or aught else human, if you have these indications, be wise in time and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally.

"Golden Medical Discovery" checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing

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\$500 OFFERED

for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. By druggists, 50 cents.

Constipation,

If not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drastic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. **Ayer's Pills**, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the purposes for which they are recommended."—T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Perfect Perfumes

Metcalf's Sachet Powders.
Send 25c. for sample glass jar of Heliotrope, Jockey Club, or Violette.
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Sold by all Druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

First Prize Medal, Vienna, 1873.

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Successors to C. Weiss, Mfrs. of Meerschaum Pipes, Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Renaming done. Circular free. 399 E. W. 7th St., New York. Factories, 69 Walker St. and Vienna, Austria. Sterling silver-mounted pipes, etc., made in newest designs.

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A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAPPINESS ASSURED.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other ointments have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box. **WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Prop's, Cleveland, O.**

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THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL
Stomach Bitters,
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,
78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Cleaver's Transparent Toilet Soap Best & Cheapest Without Rival.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 30 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address **JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.**
OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. **Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.**

whose generosity, Christian philanthropy, and public spirit, that noble structure, "a poem in architecture whose spire is grace itself" would not perhaps then and there have been built. How many precious stones—ruby and chalcidony, amethyst and sapphire—his hand laid in her shining walls! His subscription of \$25,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is president, insures the erection of a \$200,000 building to further the objects of that most excellent organization. Regarding knowledge as "The wing wherewith we fly to heaven,"

he has given to science "The Chamberlin Observatory."

Out of his continually growing business has recently been organized "The Chamberlin Investment Company," No. 1033 Sixteenth Street, Denver, officered with himself as President; Alfred W. Chamberlin, Esq., Vice-President; Frederick J. Chamberlin, Esq., as Treasurer (both his brothers), and F. B. Gibson, Esq., Secretary. It has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and is the foremost commercial institution west of the Missouri River.

Recognizing Mr. Chamberlin's representative character in this regard, in addition to personal qualifications, the business community elected him president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in January, 1889. At the end of his term he was unanimously re-elected, but he declined the proffered honor.

His parents, Robert and Eliza (Barker) Chamberlin, came from England to New York in 1852, where they lived three years, then removed to Oswego, N. Y. When fifteen years of age he entered the office of the New York Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company. In 1863 he entered the Military Telegraph service, in which he remained until one year after the close of the war, serving at the headquarters of Generals Schofield, Howard, Palmer, and Terry. He was then engaged in business until 1876, when he was chosen general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, New York.

He gave this energetic attention until 1879, when his health failed, the result of over work, manifesting itself in nervous prostration and insomnia. He spent the year 1880 in the mountains of Colorado, hunting and fishing. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. C. Packard, now president of the Board of Supervisors, and went into the real-estate business. This step was the result of his experience as a seeker of health, upon which his anticipations of success were wisely founded. He believed thereafter in the great future of Denver.

Mr. Chamberlin makes a specialty of Capitol Hill property, the choice residence portion of the city. In May, 1882, he platted and placed on the market Central Capitol Hill Addition, which had at once a phenomenal sale. Later in the same year, in connection with Philadelphia and Denver parties, he laid out the South Capitol Hill Sub-division, and purchased the Brown, Smith, and Porter Addition. The past four years a large share of his time and energy has been devoted to improving these popular and thriving additions. He is the owner of the beautiful suburb known as University Terrace, adjoining University Park, the new town site of Denver University.

A specialty with Mr. Chamberlin is his real estate first-mortgage loans on inside and improved outside property. The money is loaned on mortgage, evidenced by principal note and interest coupons, which, as with the trust deed, are drawn direct in the name of the lenders. Much money is being invested in this way at eight and ten per cent. and for Eastern parties, and from the care taken and the absolute reliability of Mr. Chamberlin, a loss is not remotely possible. Mr. Chamberlin is the originator and promoter of many enterprises of the greatest importance in the progress of the State, among others, Glen Park, the Colorado Chautauque.

But Mr. Chamberlin's transactions are not confined to Denver. He is one of the largest real estate operators in Pueblo; is interested in extensive properties at Fort Worth, Texas; is the owner of several thousand acres near Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass, Texas, and is one of the English syndicate with large investments at San Antonio. He is president of the Denver Savings Bank, recently organized, and also of the International Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Chamberlin is president of the railroad company which, under Colonel R. P. Stanton, is now making the survey of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River—a river-bed six thousand feet below the surface of the plateau. If successful it will be the second miracle in railway engineering performed in the West—the first being that which proposed to run the locomotive to the top of Pike's Peak—an eminence nearly four miles higher than the cañon of the Colorado.

In 1887 Mr. Chamberlin built two residences upon Sherman Avenue, in one of which he lives. The other twin residence he gave to Trinity Methodist Church, a donation of a parsonage valued at \$20,000.

Mr. Chamberlin's residence is the type of many another in Denver, which his enterprise, has brought within reach and enjoyment of others. No one man has done more to give Denver its reputation as a city of beautiful residences than this "health-seeker of 1880," who is now at the head of the real-estate business of Colorado; a rich man, and withal a Christian gentleman, whose benefactions have kept pace with the phenomenal prosperity.

Correction.—In a recent issue of this paper illustrating the city of Denver, in speaking of the Chamberlin Investment Company, an error was made in the spelling of the title of this well-known firm. By mistake we also designated the building in which their offices are located as the "Chamberlin Building," when it should have been "Offices of the Chamberlin Investment Company." We make these corrections at the request of the Chamberlin Investment Company.

[Ed.]

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In the TREATMENT OF CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

By M. M. JORDAN, M.D., Boydton, Virginia.



Dr. M. M. JORDAN, Boydton, Virginia.

(A Communication from the Virginia Medical Monthly for March, 1888.)

"Three years ago, without having been previously sensible of impaired strength or any deterioration of health, I found myself suffering from BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS. My attention was first directed to the existence of Renal trouble by DROPSY making its appearance as (EDEMA) on the face, particularly around the eyes, and simultaneously in the lower extremities. Examination showed that the urine contained two and a half per cent. of ALBUMEN, there was a heavy sediment, and CASTS and URATES were deposited in abundance. This state of things was soon followed by URÆMIC POISONING, manifested by Coma and delirium, and I was confined for many months to my bed, everything pointing to a fatal termination. Other treatment failing of any permanent results, I was, in this condition, put upon BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, the good effects of which were soon apparent in a notable diminution of the ALBUMEN, a partial disappearance of the DROPSY, and a gradual subsidence of the COMA and delirium. Under the continued use of the Water there was slow but constant improvement in my condition, until I was so far restored as to be able to enter actively upon the practice of my profession, in which I have now been engaged for some two years, without any interruption of moment on account of my health. There has been occasionally some manifestation of unpleasant symptoms, but I have found them promptly disappear under the influence of the Water. With this experience I cannot do less than commend this Water to the profession as worthy of trial in other similar cases."

WATER in CASES of ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON BOTTLES, \$5 at the Springs.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor,
BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

B. C. STREHL & CO.,
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RUSSIAN BANQS.

Naturally Curly, \$3.00 each. Waves, for elderly ladies, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Switches, etc., at all prices. Wigs a specialty. Try

OXOZYN BALM

AND POWDER.

For the complexion have no equal. 50 cents each.

Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 217 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manly vigor, weakness of body, mind, etc. I will mail you full information free of a wonderful remedy. Restored me to health and manhood after all else had failed. Address F. B. Clarke, 29 Park Row, New York.

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Trade supplied by American News Company.

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The largest Establishment in the World for the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema, Moles, Warts, Superficial Hair, Birthmarks, Mole, Freckles, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Red Veins, Oily Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads, Barber's Itch, Scars, Pitting, Powder Marks, Rashings, Facial Development, etc. Send 10 cts. for 128-page book on all skin imperfections and their treatment.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,
125 West 42nd Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

P. S.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and scalp for sale at all druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

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Still be you mine, and I'll be thine in '92, my Grover."

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PUBLIC SALE OF OLD SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL AT NAVY YARD, NEW YORK.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1890.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, vol. 22, page 296, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, New York, certain supplies belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of provisions, clothing, small stores, iron chests, cotton and woolen clippings, empty boxes and barrels. The sales will be at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, and will commence at 10 a.m., February 25, 1890, and continue from day to day, if necessary, until all the articles are sold or offered. A deposit of ten per cent. will be required at the time of the sale on purchases not paid for at once as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the articles within ten days, which deposit will be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. Schedules of the articles to be offered can be procured from the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New York. The articles sold must be removed without expense to the Government.
F. M. RAMSAY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

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